

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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第七十月三年三統宣

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1911.

六拜禮

號五十月四年九

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE: 10 CENTS.

Telegrams.

WILD SCENES IN FRANCE.

SAKING AND BURNING IN MARNE.

6,000,000 CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES SMASHED.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

London, April 13.

It is reported from Paris that the wildest scenes are being witnessed in the Department of Marne, where the people are furious over a resolution of the Senate against an order which has been issued excluding Aube from the recognised champagne district.

The wine-growers are moving disciplined bands, each with staff officers, and making sudden descents on towns and villages, sacking and burning the champagne establishments. The sky at Epernay have been lit up by numerous incendiary fires during the night, country houses being among the properties burned.

London, April 14, 7.25 a.m.

Twelve thousand troops have occupied Epernay and cavalry and infantry in force have been quartered in the surrounding villages.

The roads of the district are black with half drunken people whose pockets are filled with bottles of champagne.

The havoc wrought yesterday by the rioters is simply incalculable.

It is estimated that six million bottles of champagne have been smashed at Ay alone. Miles of vineyards have been burned and it will take the country years to recover.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

DATE OF ISSUE ANNOUNCED.

(“INDEPENDENT NEWS” AGENCY.)

Tokio, April 14.

The loan of 10,000,000 yen raised by the Chinese Communication authorities, from the Yokohama Specie Bank, will be issued on May 1st.

Telegrams.

BOXING.

FREDDY WELSH BEATS PAL MOORE.

(THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 13, 10.10 p.m.

Boxing in London, in a ten-round contest, Freddy Welsh secured the verdict against Pal Moore, winning on points.

The Manila contest on April 8th, between Billy Bellow and Rod Stanton, was a whirlwind affair from start to finish, and resulted in a draw. Bellow, a great favourite with Manila's fight fans, met his match in Stanton, who is amateur champion in his class of Canada. These two went at it hammer and tongs all through the ten rounds. Stanton had it on Bellow in the matter of age, but the game little vet. made up for his additional years by his splendid ring generalship and all round knowledge of the game.

GERMAN-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

ITS APPLICATION.

(“INDEPENDENT NEWS” AGENCY.)

Tokio, April 13th.

The German-Japanese commercial treaty will be shortly concluded. The contents of it, so far as can be at present ascertained, are that the International Conventional Tariff will be applied to indigo and medicine exported from Germany as well as to Japanese silk textiles. In other particulars, the new treaty, it is said, comprises almost the same items as the preceding agreements with the U.S.A. and England.

NEW OPIUM TREATY.

CHINA WISHES TO SUPERVISE INDIAN EXPORT.

(“SHAT PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 14.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has repeatedly brought up the question of the cancellation of the treaty regarding the gradual decrease of the importation of opium into China.

The Board also proposes to introduce a new treaty by which China will have the right of increasing the duty on opium and supervising the export of opium from India.

Telegrams.

U. S. REFEREES.

AMERICAN TROOPS STOP BATTLE IN MEXICO.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

London, April 15, 7 a.m.

United States troops have acted as referee at a battle between Mexican Government troops and Mexican revolutionaries and have not escaped without damage.

New York telegrams state that a strong force of American troops crossed the border and interrupted a battle at Aquaprieta between the rival Mexican forces.

Three Americans were killed and several wounded by stray bullets.

The force re-entered American territory after hostilities had ceased.

THE CANTON ASSASSINATION.

(“SHANGHAI PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 14.

The Grand Councillors have telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy to find whether the assassin had any personal grievance against the late Tartar General, or if he was an anarchist.

Officials Confer.

(“SHAT PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 14.

Owing to the assassination of the Tartar General Fu Chi, the Grand Councillors have had several conferences to consider the best methods of suppressing all the anarchical movements in China, but no decisions have been come to.

VICEROY QUESTIONS THE MURDERER.

(THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 15.

The assassin of the Tartar General was brought before the Viceroy on Thursday. The Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Judge, the Taotai of Constabulary and other high officials were present.

The man was taken to the Yamen in a sedan chair and was heavily manacled. The chair was surrounded by a large number of armed police.

He was searchingly questioned by the Viceroy himself, and, speaking perfect Mandarin, answered boldly. Nothing more than what I have already reported was ascertained.

Telegrams.

H. E. the Viceroy has received Imperial Command to act as Tartar General.

The Taotai has granted a handsome sum towards the maintenance of the widow and sons of the late Tartar General. The widow has also received a sympathetic telegram of condolence from the wife of the Prince Regent.

ACTIVITY OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Shanghai Taotai has received instructions from the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang Provinces to the effect that he (the Viceroy) has been informed that Sun Wen, alias Sun Yat-sen, and Liang Yu, alias Liang Chi-chao, chief and second of the Revolutionary Party respectively, have gathered together the rascals of different districts and formed a society called the Tien Lung (Heavenly Dragon) Society with a view to sending their men to various places along the Yangtze to incite the people to join them in raising a rebellion in the summer. He has also ascertained the names of a number of the Society (which are given) who always carry the certificate of this membership inscribed with the characters “Tien Lung Hui” on their persons and also flag with a dragon twisted in a circle on them as their secret signal, and has given orders to all his other subordinate officials to arrest the said persons. He thinks proper also to instruct the Taotai to order the officials and soldiers under him to do the same without delay.

ALLEYED CHINESE SPIES IN RUSSIA.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

London, April 13.

A telegram from Moscow states that alleged Chinese spies have been arrested at Dauria, a station on the Trans-Baikal railway.

It is stated that they include a General and another officer and three soldiers, and that drawings, plans and photographs were found in their possession and seized.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

(“SHANGHAI PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 14.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has submitted a number of suggestions for the settlement of the Pien Ma disputes sent by H. E. Liu Yuk Liu, the Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, to the Prince Regent for consideration.

British Troops Retire.

(“SHAT PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 14.

Viceroy Li, of Yunnan, has telegraphed to Peking stating that the British troops have been withdrawn from Pien-ma, owing to the dampness of the place.

Telegrams.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

London, April 12.

A message from St. Petersburg states that the Budget Committee has approved of a grant of fifteen millions sterling for additions to the Black Sea Fleet.

FEAR OF A LOAN.

(“SHANGHAI PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 14.

All the ministers, viceroys and governors are of opinion that the foreign loan obtained from the four countries is too burdensome, and they are afraid that the government will not be able to redeem it in time.

An Imperial decree has been issued instructing the Board of Foreign Affairs and the Board of Communications to consider the advisability of the loan and report.

CHINA AND

HAMPERED BY THE PRESS.

(“SHAT PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 14.

The Japanese Minister designated to Peking is expected in the capital shortly in connection with some important diplomatic questions. The Grand Councillors have requested the Board of the Interior to prohibit the native press from publishing articles about these questions.

A PAT ON THE BACK.

WAIWUPU ENTERTAINED BY RUSSIAN MINISTER.

(“SHAT PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 14.

The Russian Minister in Peking has given a grand dinner in honour of the officials attached to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

The Russian Minister thanked the Board for the able and energetic and conscientious way in which they had brought about the settlement of the dispute with Russia.

Telegrams.

ENGLAND'S FINANCIER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKS AGAIN.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

London, April 14, 2 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke publicly to-day for the first time for three months.

The occasion was the choir rehearsal for the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon.

U. S. POLITICS.

IMPORTANT BILL PASSED BY REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

London, April 14, 2 p.m.

Advices from Washington state that the House of Representatives have passed by 206 to 16 votes the Bill providing that the election of United States senators shall be by the direct vote of the people.

MANCHU WHO SOLD PLANS TO JAPAN.

(“SHANGHAI PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 14th.

The Manchu surveyor who was recently arrested for having sold plans of the fortifications of the Three Eastern Provinces to Japan has been condemned by the court martial to be executed.

The court martial considered that the crime was too serious to be dealt with leniently and has instructed Viceroy Hsi Liang to have the prisoner beheaded at once.

The wife and child of the prisoner have managed to escape to Japan.

IN MEMORY OF GARIBALDI.

(“SHANGHAI PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 14.

The Prince Regent has instructed the Chinese Minister in Rome to represent China on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Garibaldi.

Telegrams.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO ENGLAND.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

London, April 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill has announced in the House of Commons that the question of Chinese immigration to Liverpool is engaging the attention of the Home Office, and that steps which may be necessary to deal therewith are now being considered.

THE CANTON VICEROY.

(“SHANGHAI PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 14.

An Imperial decree has been issued appointing—H. E. Chang Ming Chi to act as Canton Viceroy permanently.

THE QUADRUPLE LOAN.

FOREIGN ADVISER TO BE APPOINTED.

(“SHANGHAI PO” SERVICE.)

The foreign loan obtained from the four countries is \$30,000,000 and is to be repaid by instalments to be completed in 40 years. The idea of engaging foreign financial advisers from the four countries has been abandoned.

An experienced foreign financial adviser who is not interested in any of the countries concerned will be appointed.

The Weather Forecast.



Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood; N.E. winds; moderate; fair.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds; fresh.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook; same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan; same as No. 1.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Washington, April 11.—Upon behalf of President Taft, Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, announced yesterday that the mobilization of American troops on the Mexican border was not due in any way to the report of negotiations between Mexico and Japan. Senator Burton said that he is certain such reports of a Japanese-Mexican entente are untrue, and that President's Taft plan was merely the preservation of neutrality.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 11.—Tom L. Johnson, for many years traction reform mayor of this city, died suddenly yesterday. General mourning prevails throughout the city, flags being lowered to half mast in honour of the late mayor. Special preparations are being made by the city administration, officials, relatives and many friends of Johnson, to honour his memory with a great public funeral.

Washington, April 8.—President Taft to-day held an extended conference with Thomas F. Ryan, the Wall Street financier stock manipulator, at the White House. They delayed the regular cabinet meeting for some time. The matter under consideration in the lengthy conference was deemed of so much importance in regard to measures that will be considered early in the extra session of Congress, that the cabinet members were forced to await its conclusion. Secretary Hilles was noncommittal to correspondents when asked as to the nature of the important policies under discussion in the conference. Members of Congress and prominent government officials in Washington have expressed great surprise over the incident, which is also stirring up great comment in the press throughout the country.

Washington, April 8.—It was announced by the War Department this morning that the Ninth Cavalry is to be withdrawn from San Antonio, Texas. This recall of the negro troopers was brought about by Representative James L. Shafter, of the 11th Congressional district of Texas, which includes San Antonio, assisted by the other members of the Texas delegation and a number of their colleagues from the Southern States. The action of the War Department is being pointed out as a distinct Democratic victory, in view of the refusals of the authorities heretofore to grant the appeals of San Antonio citizens, who sent their objections to the department officials immediately upon the issue of orders stationing the coloured regiment there, when it was relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands. Representative Shafter threatened to take the matter to Congress if the wishes of his constituents were not satisfied. The new station of the Ninth Cavalry has not yet been announced.

Washington, April 8.—Secretary of War Dickinson issued an official order to-day which prohibits the sale in the future of large tracts of friar lands in the Philippines. The order closely follows the recommendations of both the majority and the minority reports of the committee of the last Congress which investigated the charges brought by Congressman Martin. Secretary Dickinson was assisted in the drawing up of the order by Congressman Jones, the new chairman of the committee on insular affairs, and by Charles Sleeper, of Manila.

Washington, April 8.—Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, was to-day elected Democratic floor leader in the Senate, succeeding his former colleague, the late Senator Daniels. This marks the defeat of Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, who had aspired to be the beginning of the end of his personal power in the Senate.

Mr. Robert Showan, of Messrs Showan, Tomes, and general manager of the Philippine Steamship Co., sailed for Manila by the steamer Loongsang.

Monsignor Hart, archbishop of Manila, issued a call for the first synod of Catholic priests in the archdiocese of Manila for the two days of April 19 and 20. In response to this call a delegation of 207 priests will meet in the archbishop's palace, representing as many parishes throughout the province.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of the board of directors to the twenty-second ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the company's offices, St. George's Building, at noon on Tuesday, 25th April, is as follows:—Gentlemen, your directors have the pleasure to submit the accompanying statement of the company's accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1911. The balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account is \$189,514.36; after deducting directors' fees (\$3,000) there remains a sum of \$186,514.36 available for appropriation, and your directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows:—To pay a dividend of 12 per cent., say \$1.20 per share on 60,000 shares, \$72,000.00; to pay a bonus of 1 per cent., say 10 cents per share on 60,000 shares, \$6,000.00; to write off Plant Account for depreciation, \$81,623.34; to write off Property Account for depreciation, \$6,722.30; to pay bonus to staff, \$4,123.04; to carry forward to next account, \$10,045.68; \$186,514.36.

Directors.—Sir H. N. Mody resigned his seat on the board and Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., was appointed to fill the vacancy. This appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. G. H. Medhurst and J. W. C. Bonnar retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. Hutcheon and R. C. Edwards, the latter in the absence of Mr. J. Cox. Messrs. W. Hutcheon, R. C. Edwards and R. C. Edwards offer themselves for re-election.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played yesterday afternoon on the Cricket Ground in connection with the tournament and resulted as follows:—

Event "B" Single Handicap "A" class.
Captain G. T. Brierley, R.A., (owes 30) beat A. R. Fisher, R.N., (owes 30), 12-10; 6-3.

Event "B" Single Handicap B. class.
A. O. Brown (owes 30) beat H. C. Sayer (owes 15.0), 6-3; 6-3.

W. H. Vivash (owes 15.2) beat A. P. H. Rouquette, R. N. (owes 15), 7-4; 4-6; 6-4.
Double Handicap "B" class.
A. A. Claxton and Dr. W. M. V. Koch (owes 15) beat Captain B. A. Cring, R.A.M.C., and Capt. A. D. Waring (owes 15.2) 6-3; 6-3.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE TROOPS.

No little excitement was occasioned in Kowloon yesterday by the departure of hundreds of native troops for India. The men who left yesterday by the transport Dufferin, presented a fine martial appearance as they paraded the streets headed by their bands. The khaki of the soldiers and their coloured turbans, together with the white garments of the many camp followers, went to form a picture of pleasing variety as they went, headed by the bands, and the flag-bearers attended by soldiers with bayonets fixed, the regiment gave their war cry at intervals.

SLUMP IN KEROSENE.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING AFFECTS MARKET.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, April 15.
The kerosene oil market in Fat Shan has experienced a sharp set back and the price has dropped 30 cents per tin within the last fortnight.

The kerosene dealers are of opinion that this is due to the suppression of gambling. The oil consumption of gambling houses in the city daily amounted to 100 tins.

According to the "China Critic" work has already been begun on the New Peking Club, which is to be completed by the middle of next year, at a cost of some \$15,000,000. It will be a remarkably fine building.

Intimations

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound, everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrophulous, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Disease, Weakness, and Low Nervous Tones, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumph of the age. Watch carefully against imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

THE above School RE-OPENS after the Easter Vacation on TUESDAY, April 18th.

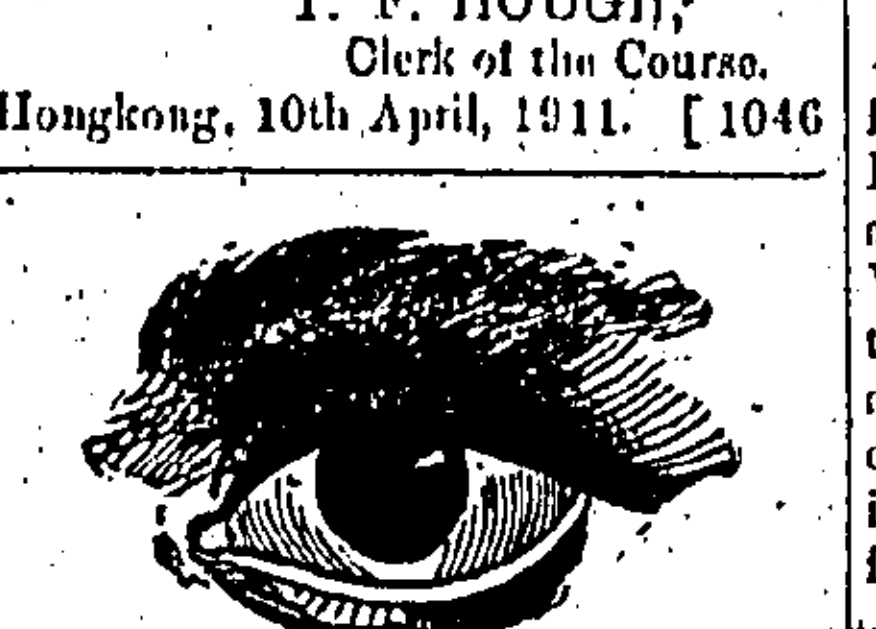
For information respecting fees, etc., apply to—
H. A. COX, B.A.,
1051.] Headmaster.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m., at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [1046]



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the people here believe, that they can get better fitting glasses at our place, than anywhere else in the Colony. No charge for sight testing. Doctors' prescriptions accurately filled.

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician,
14, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [929]

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINE, with a Cutting Machine, Stones, &c. Only 9 months in use.

For particulars call at
VIC. ATIENZA,
Caine Road.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [1038]

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial, pure and faultless preparation, to be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1911, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1911, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 26th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [1036]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st Dec., 1910, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [986]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1910, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [985]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank of China, Limited, will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of June, 1911, at 12.30 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution, the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1) That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, Chartered Accountant, of Thorne's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

(2) That the Liquidator be authorised to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000, as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

Date 15th day of March, 1911.
By order of the Board,
J. SCOTT HARTSON,
Chairman. [994]

Intimations

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1975, and Government Notification No. 87 of 7th instant, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on the following days:—

MONDAY, 17th April.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [1044]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on the following days:—

MONDAY, 17th April.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1056]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on the following days:—

MONDAY, 17th April.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1056]

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

EVERYTHING

FOR

GENTS' WEAR.

ARRIVAL OF

New

Summer

Goods.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [1048]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [41]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART

DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened the FURNITURE STORE at

No. 59, DES VUE ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Apparels to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

18th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1911.

Intimations

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

(Effective till 30th April, 1911.)

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun four times a week in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Balkia Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer) ...Lv.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.
\$40	Dairen (S.M.R. Train) ...Lv.	6.00 p.m.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.
Y14.95	Mukden (S.M.R. Train) ...Lv.	2.45 a.m.	Mon. Wed. Fri. Sat.
Y11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train) ...Lv.	9.55	" " " "
R 9.50	Harbin (Russian Train) ...Lv.	11.35	" " " "
	Harbin (S.M.R. Train) ...Lv.	7.25	" " " "

Connecting at Harbin with State Express from Moscow.

SOUTH BOUND.

Conducting at Harbin with		press from St. Pet'g.	press from Moscow.	from Moscow.	
R 9.50	{ Harbin (Russian Train) Lv. 7.50 p.m. Changchun (") Ar. 6.40 a.m.	Mon. Tues.	Wed. Thurs.	Fri. Sat.	
Y11.50	{ (S.M.R. Train) Lv. 7.00 Mukden (") Ar. 1.45 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	Sun.
Y14.50	{ (") Lv. 2.00 Dairen (") Ar. 10.30	" "	" "	" "	" "
Y40.00	{ (Steamer) Lv. Noon Shanghai (") Ar.	Wed. Fri.	" "	Sun. Tues.	" "

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Hongkong, 20th January, 1911. [785]

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Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

are objects of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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A. B. C. 5th edition

Western Union.

THE

Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATUR., APRIL 15, 1911

THE CHINA OF TO-DAY.

The China of to-day presents a sorry spectacle to the world. There is anarchy within, distrust without, and it would be dangerous to prophesy the exact lines upon which she will carve out her destiny. There are sympathetic eyes watching her, and hands are ready to give her strength when her administrators realize to the full the gravity of the present situation and have a faithful conception of the masses who are yearning to express a newly-born national spirit. The task of the Peking authorities is no mean one, and although it seems at the moment that it is difficult of solution, there must rise a man or men who will be able to command sympathy as well as confidence, and thus save the Empire from disintegration. The recent tragedy in Canton, to our mind, seems to be an outward indication of a misguided but earnest propa-

ganda which finds enthusiastic adherents in various parts of China and particularly outside its confines. It is an outward sign of the spirit which is being fostered, unfortunately, in varying degrees, by the large number of secret societies which for ages past have existed in China. The people are imbued with a desire to rise to a higher plane, but the lines adopted are not always in consonance with our ideas of progress in civilization. Weak in every way, she has been forced to comply with the demands of other nations, whenever her diplomacy brought her into conflict with the Powers. Her administrators of the millions who speak different dialects are by no means in keeping with a progressive age. The readers of her press are every day regaled with sensational stories of secret conclaves being held abroad with a view to the partition of the Empire, of frontier troubles, of intruding troops, &c. Rancour and hostility against the foreigner are religiously cultivated, and while there is among the masses, as well as in the palaces of Peking, a natural suspicion of the foreigner, no serious effort is being made that China should save herself, by industrial and commercial development. Therein we believe, lies the salvation of China. Loans are being negotiated for which will lift her above temporary embarrassments, but her conquest must be not over any greedy and meddling Powers, but over the colossal ignorance of her people and the incapacity of her officials.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The Queen's Prize is to be raced for at Kempton on Monday.

We regret to record the death of the second engineer of the Empress of India. The sad event took place this morning, at the Government Civil Hospital.

On Monday afternoon the annual athletic meeting in connection with the Lusitano Recreation Club will be held at Happy Valley, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor. The sports start at 1 p.m.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has contributed five thousand gold dollars towards the relief of the famine in China. President Taft is also President of the American Red Cross Society, and has in that capacity asked for funds for the same purpose.

Commander Hobson, U.S.N., in a recent speech, declared that America and Japan would be at war within ten months. Certain Pacific coast newspapers in connection with this advocate the "selling at a sacrifice" of the Philippines to Japan.

At a congress of the American merchant marine at Washington what is described as "the humiliating admission" was made that American mails had to be carried to the Philippines in Japanese steamers. Those included secret diplomatic messages as well as munitions of war.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Union Church, Shanghai, on the 8th inst., when Mr. W. J. Milne, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., was married to Miss "Effie" Black, daughter of the late Mr. D. T. Black, of Shanghai. Afterwards a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. Poter Hunt, in Ward Road, where the numerous presents were on view. The honeymoon is being spent in Japan.

The Kaifong brought in 25 passengers from Manila.

H.M.S. Bramble left Shanghai on the 8th instant.

The Yuensung brought from Manila 6,010 packages of freight, 300 baskets of mangoes, and 50 logs of molave timber.

Mr. A. F. Davies, manager of the Hongkong Hotel, left by the Chiyo Maru for a holiday at home, travelling via the United States.

On Good Friday a large number of Chinese travelled on the railway as far as Lowu. Hundreds also returned from the New Territory during the day.

The Singapore Coronation contingent will consist of Captain McEwellyn, Lieuts. Millard, Kerr, Black, Wobb, Blair, and Sergts. Wald and Parr.

The Nijai Novgorod, from Vladivostok, has arrived here with eleven tigers on the way to Hamburg. They will probably be transhipped at Singapore.

Mr. J. B. Harrop, who is well known in Hongkong as the manager of Ayer Tawar Estate, Sitawun, is expected to return from home leave to Malaya early next month.

The quantity of coal shipped from Moji to foreign countries during last month was 79,152 tons, including 53,312 tons to Hongkong, 8,200 tons to Singapore, 4,100 tons to Saigon, and 3,450 tons to Shanghai.

Mr. Anderson, the local American Consul-General, reports that China is ripe for the introduction of electrical machinery, but that an educational campaign is necessary. He suggests the importance of sending engineers to China who can advise upon the subject of installing light and power in Chinese cities.

It is notified that all Chinese craft, except fishing junks and fishing boats, lighters, cargo boats and passenger boats, are prohibited from moving about the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m., without a special permit from the Harbour Master or his Deputy.

A runner, of the Fook Loi boarding house, was stabbed yesterday in Des Vaux Road by an unknown Chinaman. The unfortunate man was immediately removed to the Government Civil Hospital where he was found to have sustained some nasty wounds. Up to the present no arrest has been made.

Tam Fui Wing, a Canton merchant, has informed the Tao-tai for the Promotion of Industries that he and others propose to establish a society for the development of native industries, and also to find employment for those out of work as a result of the suppression of gambling. The Tao-tai greatly outgives their action.

Messrs. Bumann and Berlinger, of Canton, have instituted proceedings against two of their customers on account of failure to pay for electric plant and for breach of agreement. The case came on for hearing before the Nam Hoi Magistrate, with two deputies from the diplomatic commissioner on the bench. The proceedings were conducted in camera.

We learn, says the "China Critic," that a commercial traveller, representing a well-known Manchester piece-goods house, left here yesterday, having taken orders in the Tientsin City for about \$200,000 worth of goods. He entertained largely during his stay, but another traveller, who just preceded him, went away without an order, not having spent anything on dinners.

No little amount of curiosity has been aroused over the squat, two funnelled T. K. K. steamer, now at anchor in the harbour. She was specially built in England for the conveyance of oil for their turbine liners, but, owing to the latter vessels being now in the habit of burning coal as well as oil, the special tank steamer has to be utilized for other purposes than were originally intended.

SMUGGLED CHINESE THROWN OVERBOARD.

SHIPOARDS DROWNED OFF LOS ANGELES.

For the second time within a few months a shipload of smuggled Chinese coolies have been thrown overboard in the Pacific Ocean and drowned.

The men were all being taken from Lower California, Mex., and on the approach of the revenue cutters were heartlessly dumped into the sea, there to perish.

Immigration Inspector Connell of Los Angeles states that the cutter Orient witnessed the first murder, and attempted to save the hapless coolies but were too late.

The case under notice occurred last month, when a high-power gasoline launch attempted to carry a number of coolies into the States. The authorities knew of it and men were placed on guard, while the revenue cutters went out to meet her. She was sighted and fired upon at about ten o'clock at night but managed to escape in the darkness. Next day she entered the harbour and was searched. There were no coolies on board.

"We know there were coolies on board when they left the Mexican harbour," said Connell, "and if there had been none on board when we stopped them entering the harbour last night they would not have run away. We saw members of the same gang deliberately throw a lot of coolies overboard two weeks ago and saw them drown. I am satisfied that the same procedure was followed when the launch was chased last night by the cutter. We will hold the launch and crew."

SPORT.

The Lusitano Recreation Club's annual sports will take place on Easter Monday, at the Happy Valley, commencing at 1 p.m. The entries on the whole are very good, and excellent sport is expected. Two open races are in the programme; a 220 yards' race for the championship of the Colony is open to all amateurs, and is to be run under A. A. A. rules. This race will be open for a half mile, open to soldiers, sailors and Police (European). By kind permission of Lt. Colonel McIntyre and Officers of the 8th Rajputs, the band of the Regiment will play during the afternoon.

POLICE COURT.

HARBOUR THIEVES AGAIN.

Three men engaged on board the s.s. Strathly as coolies on Wednesday were arrested on a charge of thieving three dry fish. The men were caught red handed. This morning they were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood and pleaded guilty. His Worship sentenced each of the defendants to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and four hours in the stocks.

George Cameron, carpenter of the s.s. Empress of India, was charged this morning before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, with unlawfully refusing to pay his vehicle fare and being drunk and disorderly in Wanchai Road.

Defendant pleaded not guilty to the first charge and guilty to the second. He said his ship had only just arrived and when he came ashore he took a few drinks. Fined \$3.

Wong Tung was fined \$10.50 for gambling in the public streets, and offering a bribe of 80 cents to a policeman.

Li Po and Lam Hing, both unemployed coolies, were charged with the larceny of five iron bars valued at \$10; the property of Chuk Yik Tung, contractor, of 5 Sun Wai Lane. The first defendant was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours in the stocks. The second defendant was discharged, as he acted as coolie for the first defendant, to carry the bars.

The Rev. Dr. Fenn, dean of the Union Theological Seminary at Peking, declares that modern ideas and education will make the Chinese an additional menace to the world. The whole Empire, he says, will have to be Christianized in the next ten years or its social structure will dissolve in chaos and revolution.

SENSATION ON THE OPIUM MARKET.

REPORTED GIGANTIC ROBBERY.

Shanghai was electrified on the 10th to learn that a robbery which shows every sign of proving the greatest crime of the kind ever committed by foreigners in China or Japan, has just been perpetrated in our midst, says the "Shanghai Times." The men involved—there are two of them—are Shooker Moosa and J. A. B. Ezra, Jews both of them, and both British subjects, the former being a native of Aden and the latter originally of Bagdad but naturalised in his boyhood in Bombay. Shooker Moosa, a married man with a large family, had resided for many years in Shanghai and had always been very highly respected and esteemed. Ezra is unmarried. Moosa, up till a year ago, was employed by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and Ezra up to within the same period had been a clerk in the Telephone Co., and before that an employee of Messrs. Abraham and Co. About twelve months ago the two men left their respective employments and began business on their own account under the style of Albert and Sons, "Importers, Exporters and General Commission Agents," with offices at No. 7, King's Road. The business which they chiefly engaged in was the opium business, with the details of which they were both perfectly familiar. In consequence of the recent sudden decline in the price of opium they are understood to have sustained heavy losses. About a week ago they entered into forward contracts to purchase opium on behalf of a great number of Chinese wholesale dealers in the drug, among them being some of the largest operators in Shanghai. The money involved in these transactions aggregated, we understand, between four lakhs and four lakhs and a half of taels. They never purchased the opium called for by the contracts, however, and the delivery orders on the godowns which they issued to the dealers—and against which the firm of Albert and Sons obtained firm to fifteen-day orders on Chinese banks—much as they had reference to consignments of opium which did not exist. The total amount of the Bank orders which they received in this way is not exactly known, but it is understood to be very large, something in the neighbourhood of Tls. 150,000. The orders were exchanged on Thursday and Friday, at a heavy discount, for gold bars and sovereigns, and Ezra and Moosa are now missing. The office of the firm Albert and Sons being closed on Saturday morning gave rise to certain uneasiness and suspicion, and when, later in the day, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., in whose godown Messrs. Albert and Sons' opium was supposed to be stored, refused to honour that firm's delivery orders, the dealers interested took alarm. Investigations were hurriedly made and sufficient was revealed to justify warrants being issued by the British Court for the arrest of Moosa and Ezra—which was done on the information of the Yuensung opium hong, Smith's Market, which complained of having been victimised to the extent of Tls. 17,000.

The most diligent search failed to reveal the whereabouts of the missing men on Saturday, but on Sunday it was ascertained that two individuals answering their description had taken passage on the s.s. Chikuzen Maru for Japan, rushing hurriedly on board the vessel at the last moment prior to her departure, but, we understand, it has not yet been definitely ascertained whether this is really the case or not. If they have gone to Japan there may be difficulty and delay in bringing them back to Shanghai to stand their trial, for Great Britain has no extradition treaty with Japan, and unless the aid of diplomacy can be successfully invoked, the fugitives cannot be interfered with—which would be a matter of very great regret on everybody's account.

"With wide awake citizens and modern facilities, Manila is going ahead rapidly and is bound to be the hub of eastern commerce." This statement was made Saturday by Mr. Z. D. Dunn, formerly compiler of the Pacific Mail shipping guide.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

HONGKONG SHARES.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. report:—Business continues to show an improving tendency but transactions are still on a somewhat restricted scale.

Rubber.—The quotation for fine hard Para has again fallen and is now quoted 5s. 5d. market weak. Singapore continues to mark time, and although prices are still at a fairly low level, shares are by no means easy to obtain.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

The quotations from the Stock Exchange on the 8th were:—Shanghai Municipal 6 per cent debentures at Tls. 100 for cash; Maatschappij, etc., in Langkat, Id. shares at Tls. 111 1/2 for cash; Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Id. shares at Tls. 4 for cash; Hall and Holtz, Id. shares at \$20 for cash; Anglo-French Land Investment Co. Id. shares at Tls. 90 for cash; Shanghai-Mutual Telephone Co., Id. shares at Tls. 64 1/2 for cash; and China Flour Mill Co., Id. shares at Tls. 20 for cash.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Albert & Co.'s piece goods market report says:—

As far as enquiry from importers direct has been concerned there has been a quiet interval, but dealers have been actively engaged in re-selling goods intended for and now arriving, clearances, in spite of a week's most unpropitious weather, having been large. All outlets have been taking cargo freely, especially those up the Shanghai coast, and Newchwang has also been in the market again, as the first shipments sent up for the opening of that market have been favourably received. Some of the near markets to Shanghai are not doing much, especially Ningpo, but the continuous rain has no doubt had some effect in retarding orders from those places.

Home values are easing down to an appreciable extent, without, however, calling out much in the way of new business from here, though a small business in a few greys and whites appears to have been banked, and a small quantity of fancy and dyed goods for the autumn are stated to have been concluded.

KIAOCHAU.

SOCIALISTS DESIRE RENDITION TO CHINA.

In the recent debate in the Reichstag on the Kiaochau estimates the Socialists expressed the wish that Kiaochau should be forthwith returned to China.

They were defeated, and an interesting speech on Germany in China was made by Admiral von Tirpitz. He said that by the rendition of Kiaochau Germany would surrender her whole political position in China.

Proceeding, Admiral von Tirpitz observed that Hongkong to-day cost still more in state subsidy than Tientsin, and yet a bill introduced in the British parliament for abandoning Hongkong would have no chance of being passed. Moreover, Tientsin was the best harbour on the Chinese coast.

Herr Ledebour (Socialist) comparing German colonial policy with British, said: "The British are not generous, but they were too clever and sensible to keep the Ionian islands, because they possessed no strategic value for them."

CHINESE AVIATOR.

WILL HOLD MEETING AT CANTON.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, April 15. Fung U, an American student, some time ago approached the Viceroy for permission to hold an aviation meeting, and his aeroplane was brought to Canton by the gun boat Po Pik.

As the machine did not arrive in time to compete with Mr. Van don Born, it has now been stored in the barracks of the Canton recruits.

Had it not been for the assassination of the Tartar General, Mr. Feng U would have made his flights.

The Viceroy has now asked him to postpone the date for holding these flights on account of the death of the Tartar General.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

London, April 15.—"The Times"

correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the Sublime Porte has lodged a strong protest with Montenegro against the action of the latter in supplying the Albanian rebels with arms.

A Washington telegram states that President Taft will send a Presidential Message to the special session of Congress to-day. The Message will be confined, briefly, to the U.S.-Canadian Reciprocity Agreement. It is believed that the Convention will eventually be passed, though the situation is still uncertain. From the present session the Democrats will command a majority in the House of Representatives, and time will probably be wasted in reorganizing party forces in the House.

San Francisco, April 4.—The special session of Congress which was opened to-day, the 4th instant, was very animated, the Democrats commanding a majority for the first time during the last sixteen years. Upon the entrance of Mr. Clarke, the new Speaker, for instance, the deafening applause which greeted him almost shook the house, and exultation was writ large on the faces of all the Democrats. Messrs. Harmon and Bryan are reported to have been present.—"Asahi."

THE HUPEH FAMINE.

MISSIONARY FOOD DEPOT SACKED.

Twenty-one persons were trampled to death at Shu-Yang, Hupeh Province, recently when a horde of starving Chinese fought for the food which missionaries were attempting to distribute.

A great many others were injured. The work of relief is attended with some peril to those who have taken supplies into the famine districts, as the natives in many instances are mad with deprivation.

A considerable amount of food-stuff was received by the missionaries, who immediately planned a systematic distribution. Their work was hardly begun when thousands of desperate men, women, and children who had learned that there was a chance of their hunger being all satisfied swooped down upon the supply depot.

An uncontrollable riot followed. Each fought for himself and the weaker went down and were ruthlessly trampled. The fighting continued as long as there appeared to be anything to fight for. The missionaries were helpless.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

—Easter Day: April 16th, 1911. Holy Communion (7.45 a.m.) Service: Bennett in D. Hymns: 134, 127, 555, 324, 140 and 3. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Festival. Special Anthem: Psalms: Proper.

To Deum: Oakley in F (15th even). Jubilate: Onseley in G. Anthem: "Since by man"—Handel. Holy Communion (11.45 a.m.) Kyrie: Adlam in F. Hymns: 134, 140 and 127.

N.B.—Psalm 2 verses 1, 2, 9, 10 in unison. Psalm 57 verses 1, 5, 9, 12 in unison. Psalms 111 verses 1, 8 and G.P. in unison. Preacher: The Bishop of Victoria. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Festival. Psalms: Proper. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis: Maundrell in D. Anthem: "Then shall be brought to pass"—Handel. Hymns: 134, 138 and 130. Sevenfold Amen.

To Deum: Stanford in B flat. Voluntary: Toccata, Widor. N.B.—Psalm 113 verses 1, 5 in unison. Psalms 114 verses 1, 2, 5, 6 and G.P. in unison. Psalms 118 verses 1, 12, 15 (T.P.), 19, 24, 20 in unison. Hymn 136 verses 1, 4, 6 in unison.

LOG BOOK.

We regret to record the death, which took place on March 5, of the Rev. Harry Newcomb, for some time Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, Shanghai, at Casablanca, Morocco. The Rev. Newcomb, who was fifty-five years of age, was the brother of Captain J. Newcomb, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer "Killing".

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]
**CHINA'S COMING
REVOLUTION.**

**THE SON OF HEAVEN
DISOWNED IN THE EYES
OF HIS PEOPLE.**

We have been fortunate in obtaining a copy of the January number of the "Sundayschool Monthly" in which appears a most interesting and instructive article entitled "The Revolutionary Party in China." It is from the pen of Herr Wolf von Duwall, and at this moment when we have to regret a cruel political assassination at our very doors is most opportune.

The author, somewhat apologetically, as befits the enormous range of his subject, attempts to analyse the revolutionary trait in the Chinese character, and we cannot attract our readers' attention more quickly than by saying at the outset he finds it born of the meaning of the principal title of the Emperor of China himself, the "Son of Heaven." T'ien Tzu is the main sub-title of the autocrat of Peking, who, however, von Duwall shows, is far from being an autocrat at all. The foreigner generally reads this as Son of Heaven but in reality it means "He, whom Heaven treats as a Son." He has, the writer explains, been picked out by Heaven to guide the destiny of the world. He has been given his high seat as head of the Ming dynasty—and "Ming" means mission: "His virtue and ability are expected to be reflected in the welfare of the people. Do the latter suffer, the fault is the Emperor's, and history teaches them that then they can help themselves. A revolution is only condoned if the Emperor be overthrown, then it is clear (from his titles) that the "Ming" has been withdrawn and that the powers above protect the revolution." The Emperor in his own titles preaches a Jihad! Here is food for thought for those who write on China. No wonder that the gifted author we quote says that the principle of revolution is "recognised and accepted in China; it has the sanction of Chinese history; dynasties have repeatedly been overthrown and popular leaders made Emperors. All this seems natural to the Chinese. To them Emperors are only human, not sacred; as are the Mikados to the Japanese."

There is a little child on the Throne in Peking on whom this terrible responsibility rests. Not only is he answerable to his subjects for his deeds but in their eyes is answerable to Heaven for their happiness. The principle is sound, but what a pathetic light its workings put and present throw on the humanity of China's rulers. Failing, because they are human, to lead the huge nation into its Promised Land, they are and have been the hated of the people, the butt of secret societies innumerable, the target of assassins, the captives of a new "He, whom Heaven treats as a Son."

The question will be asked at once: How can a Munchu obtain a "Ming"? Here again a surprise is in store for the superficial student of China's history. The Manchus never defeated the Ming by force. Heaven had withdrawn its mission to the last Emperor of the latter by allowing him to die without adequate heirs; China was in open turmoil and the "low born Tartars" took charge, calmed the country and protected trade and industry. But it was never forgotten that they were foreigners and the great insurrections were always on behalf of the real Ming dynasty. The White Lotus and the Triad Societies and one or two mention below are the great leaders of the Ming party. They are vividly alive, they are at work and they await their payment. The strongest factor in their strength is the gradual recognition by the people that the foreigners' influence is for good. How can, they ask, unconsciously perhaps, these barbarous innovations be of value to a people guarded by one "Whom Heaven treats as a son"? How can he have a "Ming" if outer barbarians can teach him? It is a logical thought in their minds. Herr von Duwall tells us that because of this complaint a modern political national union has come into existence which "has for its one object the overthrow of the existing dynasty. This is the Ko Ming

Tang; "The Revolutionists by the Grace of God." Translated literally we are told that it means "the party having a divine mission to uproot the Government." Can one wonder now at the anti-dynastic and anti-foreign outbreaks. The first has been clearly enjoined on the people by Heaven so soon as their miseries prove too great for forbearance. The second, we think, is nothing more than an unreasoning wish to hurt those who have, even by their own virtues, disproved the inherent virtue of the Emperor. Then, says von Duwall, came the war with Japan, with the people who since the dawn of civilisation had never been classed as barbarians, but merely tributaries of the Ming. "When," he says, "in 1894 the picked troops of China were routed by the 'Dwarfs' a shudder of horror ran through the whole land. The hurt to the pride of the great mass of the people did not long remain acute, but it remained so in the hearts of the clear-sighted." They were told when they advised reform through Kang Yu Wei, that they were mentally deranged and were to be arrested as incendiaries, and the hot-heads at once formed the Ko Ming Tang. It is to-day a dangerous secret society trying by every means to join itself with the others, the White Lotus, the Triads, the Vegetarians—and, it is succeeding. Its leader is Dr. Sun Yat Sen and its secretary until 1907 at least was Chang Ping Lin, whose teachings are regarded as gospel.

Behind this society are all the restless spirits of the nation. It is to it that the people look for proof of their belief that the "Ming" has departed from him in Power on the Dragon Throne, and with the Chinese proper who support the Ko are the Mohammedans of Shensi, Kansu, Turkestan and Yunnan. Truly that childlike ruler in Peking has troublesome times before him. Will sound legislation leading to the happiness of his people confirm his right to the "Ming," or will Sun Yat Sen yet wield the vermilion pencil as the new recipient of the Heavenly Mission to make China content? That is the question we must ask ourselves seriously today. In a little while it will be answered.

OUR DIARY.

- Saturday, 15th April.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.
- Monday, 17th April.
Public Holiday.
Lusitano Recreation Club Sports, at Happy Valley, 1 p.m.
Tuesday, 18th April.
Criminal Sessions.
Crown Land Sale, 3 p.m., at P. W.-D.
- Wednesday, 19th April.
A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General meeting, 11.30 a.m.
Billiard Match "Telegraph" Trophy 9 p.m.
Thursday, 20th April.
School Sports (Heats) at Race Course, Noon.
Saturday, 22nd April.
Y.M.C.A. (Chinese Department) Annual Sports.
Volunteers' Dinner.
Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting, 12.30 p.m.
- Monday, 24th April.
School Sports, Finals, at Race Course.
- Tuesday, 25th April.
Hongkong Electric Company Annual Meeting, Noon.
Sanitary Board Meeting, 3.45 p.m.
- Wednesday, 26th April.
Union Insurance Company Meeting, Noon.
China Traders' Company Meeting, 12.30 p.m.
- Friday, 28th April.
Stockbrokers' Association's Soling Day for April.
Philharmonic Concert.
- Saturday, 29th April.
Departure of Coronation Contingent.
Entries close for Lawn Bowls Open Singles Championship.

**MILLSOP AND THE
MOSQUITOES.**

[By Violet Petengell.]

The mosquitoes had been troubling Millsop terribly.

"I am not going to sleep under those nets," he declared. "Why, they are positively unhealthy. Give me plenty of fresh air."

So he slept out on the balcony, and dispensed with the nets.

When he came down to breakfast he looked as if he were catching some skin disease. The children giggled.

"What are you laughing at?" demanded Mr. Millsop sharply.

"Henry," said Mrs. Millsop, severely; "I'd be ashamed to be seen out with you."

"No more ashamed than I to be seen with you in that tub hat and hobble skirt," retorted Millsop.

But it was a rash remark, and during the rest of the meal he was allowed to forget it.

On his way to business he met his friend, Jones, who, as soon as he set eyes on Millsop's face, began to edge away.

"It's all right, Jones. Mosquitoes. Not smallpox."

"Ah, so you have fallen a victim."

"That I have," cried Millsop; "they are ruining me, body, spirit, and soul! Jones, can you suggest a remedy?"

Jones took off his hat, and scratched his head.

"How about ammonia?" he suggested.

Millsop said he would try it. So he took a bottle home with him, and before retiring that night rubbed the liquid well on his face and hands. But the stuff got into his eyes somehow, and he yawned out so loudly that Mrs. Millsop and the children thought it was nothing short of murder. Their astonishment at sight of their father dancing about on the balcony in his pyjamas was unbounded.

"I hope to goodness, Henry," said Mrs. Millsop, when he had grown calm again; "you will sleep under the mosquito curtains."

But Millsop was not to be deterred from sleeping out. He thought of sleeping in gloves, and devising some kind of a mask for his face. He did not own a pair of gloves. So, unbeknown to Mrs. Millsop he tried to force his hand into her best kid ones. But they split all up, and when Mrs. Millsop found them she thought Jane, the maid, had been trying them on. Not caring to try the expense of buying a pair, Millsop drew his tan socks over his hands. His face he protected with a paper mask, his bald head with one of the children's sun bonnets. Then he waited for the mosquitoes.

And they came in dozens, in scores. It seemed as if all the mosquitoes in the neighbourhood had come to feast off Millsop. Round and round him they furiously buzzed.

"It's that paper mask that's worrying them," murmured Millsop.

His tormentors, at this attempt to baffle them, only seemed the more spiteful. Finding the tip of Millsop's nose uncovered, they simply went for it with fiendish delight. In the morning his nose looked as if it had broken out into a violent eruption.

"The wretches!" growled Millsop, as he surveyed himself in the glass. "But I'll defeat them yet."

So he made another mask, and this time he took the precaution to cover up his nose, leaving a slit for his mouth. Millsop smiled. He would defeat them to-night. Again the mosquitoes came in a body; again they held a vocal concert round Millsop's bed.

Happy in the possible security of a good night's rest, Millsop dropped off to sleep. Unfortunately he began to snore, his mouth open like a trap. One inquisitive mosquito walked in, and began to explore the roof of Millsop's mouth. Then another walked in, and another, and another. Millsop woke up, coughing and hawking, and altogether making such a noise that Mrs. Millsop rushed out, thinking he was choking.

"Henry, you are ill."

"Mos-mosquitoes," spluttered Millsop.

Next day he met his friend, Digby, who suggested anointing his face with coconut oil. The result was that he got his pillow in such a greasy state that he had to bribe Jane with a half-

crown to wash the pillow case and not to tell Mrs. Millsop.

When Digby heard of the failure of this plan he gave Millsop some stuff of his own invention.

"Try it, Millsop, and you will never have an insect near you."

And Millsop did try it. It was a sticky-looking fluid, with an evil smell. Mrs. Millsop declared it was poison. In the night he woke up, and felt as if his face were covered with glue. He couldn't stand it. So he got up and groped his way to the bathroom to wash off all traces of Digby's invention. But sleep was in vain. Again the unhappy Millsop rose, and after stubbing his big toe against the wardrobe, and using words such as he would never have dared to use before Mrs. Millsop, he fumbled in the dark, and procured what he believed to be eucalyptus. In the morning he discovered his mistake. He had used Mrs. Millsop's hair stain. He looked like an Arab, and Mrs. Millsop shrieked at the sight of him.

Millsop's final attempt to baffle his trouble some enemies created a mild sensation. Seeing smoke coming from the balcony, some small boys instantly cried "Fire," and dashed off down the street. In vain Millsop called to them to stop. But the alarm had been given, and soon, to the consternation of the whole street the fire engine clattered up to Millsop's residence.

"Bless me," cried Millsop, "I was, only burning some insect powder to keep away the mosquitoes."

But in future Millsop has announced his intention of sleeping under the nets, and leaving the mosquitoes alone.

**A SHORT SERMON.
BEAUTY AND STRENGTH.**

Upon the top of the pillars was lily work.—I. Kings, vii., 22.

My text is taken from the fascinating story of Solomon's Temple. Fearless of the charge of mysticism, I purpose to regard the items mentioned in it as symbolical, and not in an historical sense. I want to break through the walls of the material, and arrive at the imprisoned glory of the other side—the moral and spiritual facts which they contain for God's saints and pilgrims. I see in them the embodiment of two great principles which were written all over that palace-sanctuary—beauty and strength. That, indeed, is the spiritual root from which the order of the universe springs.

In every temple of the living God this law asserts and vindicates itself. Nature's temple, roofed with ethereal blue and fretted with golden stars, has its walls of granite and its crags of sober grey, frescoed with the living grace of leaf and flower, its stones painted in fair colours, and on the top of its rocky pillars the finishings of lily work.

Dr. Young in his Night IV. advises us to read Nature; Nature is a friend to truth. Nature is Christian, and preaches to mankind.

The leaf-tongues of the forest, the flower-lips of the sod.

The happy birds that hymn their raptures in the ear of God; The summer wind that bringeth music over land and sea.

Have each a voice that singeth this sweet song of songs to me. This world is full of beauty, like other-worlds above.

And if we did our duty it would be full of love.

And in the moral realm, the spiritual temple of man's inner life, the "house not made with hands," is the glory that excelleth, palling the splendour of princes and the golden crowns of kings. Yes, the greatest glory of humanity is "the beauty of holiness."

Religion, at its best, is a religion of beauty. It is not a grim, hellous, architectural monotony, like the pyramids of Egypt. It is a house of air and beautiful proportions; its windows of agate flooded with the shining light of grace, and on the generous threshold of its teatoned floor the shining word "Welcome." Its porch, as of olden time, two pillars, and on the top of the pillars, lily work, not the cunning work of Hiram, the ancient man of Tyre, but His workmanship, who hath created us in Christ and

Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them. Brethren, is this the fashion and pattern of the house, with trembling and oft discomfited hands, you are building day by day "upon the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone?"

Then, verily, God, Whom the Heaven of Heavens cannot contain, shall in very deed dwell with man upon the earth. Then in this house thy soul shall sit secure and sing down to the gates of hell. And though in the very driest and deluge of her daily sorrows the rain descends, and the floods come, and the winds blow and beat upon that house, it shall not fall, for it is founded upon a rock!

I am preaching to you about these pillars, because I fear there are those who have passed through the Temple's porch without noticing the lily work. Indeed, some seem not only to have missed the gate of the Temple called "beautiful," but by some strange mental obliquity they have stumbled across the gulf of twenty-eight hundred years to the lying Temple of Mahomet, which stands upon the ruins of Solomon's glorious house, and where now, instead of the beautiful gate, is a narrow door through which it is believed every Mohammedan must squeeze himself, or he cannot enter Heaven.

So has it sometimes seemed as if certain mistaken souls have shrieked the generous proportions of the Christian character into the bony skeleton-form of uncomprehending narrowness, which, speaking after the flesh, the candidate to the false Heaven of the Korean might envy.

Among the many meanings of the text I can see this one very plainly, that beauty is not alien to strength. These columns were no puny things, they were forty feet high, seven feet in diameter, and twenty-eight tons in weight. We speak with national pride of the oak, with its century growth and its granite strength, and while it is the strongest tree, it is full of beauty. Cut its massive trunk lengthways, and you see its full-formed beauty, which we prosaic moderns call "grain," but which the old-time carpenter spoke of with almost tender admiration as "the flower."

Upon this almost imperishable material art has put its quaint devices and classic forms, and these articles of carved oak have been heirlooms of many generations. So strength is essential to the highest order of moral beauty. A weak character never fulfils the highest sense of beauty; and however passive it is only tame and feeble. It has been my experience to see an ardent man, who lived under the government of passion, begin to attend the House of God and become enlightened and converted. Then affection began to govern passion. In place of rude selfishness there was developed magnanimity and generosity, tenderness, gentleness, and self-sacrifice, so that a child might have led him.

I call that the highest moral beauty—a simple and supreme instance of the beauty of holiness. Let the pillar be broad as the base and on the top thereof the lily work.

We often meet with a strong prejudice against beauty, but I find God always on the side of beauty. As, indeed, He must be, for He is the fount of beauty, of which the Irish melodist so sweetly sings—

Thou art, O God, the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see;
Its glow by day, its smile by night,
Are but reflections caught from Thee,
Where'er we turn Thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are Thine.

Therefore, I say, love the beautiful! Let every reader's soul be a temple of the beautiful! Let every saint's life have its gate beautiful; and in the porch the strong, broad-based columns of integrity; whiter than spotless marble, costlier than purest gold, firmer than Liram's pillars of bronze; and on the top of the pillars the fair "lily work" of that exceeding grace that suffers long, seeks not her own, and is always

**WHY PEOPLE DON'T GO
TO CHURCH.**

Whether the real reason for the falling-off in church attendance is to be found in influences outside the churches or in deficiencies within them will no doubt continue to offer a wide field for debate; but the great fact remains that people don't go to church as they used to do.

FULL CHURCHES.

While opinions may differ, however, as to the proportion of truth in the various views regarding the over-widening of the ranks of non-church-goers, there is one fact which brooks of no dispute, and that is that there are in our midst churches in which the accommodation is inadequate for the desiring worshippers. Why is it that these particular churches are so crowded every Sunday? We are sometimes told that it is due to some special "craze," and that the people go in the expectation of hearing some new and startling views propounded; but most tolerant thinkers will prefer to dismiss this suggestion as being as untrue as it is uncharitable. The more just explanation would seem to be that it is because there is a man in the pulpit. What is the real reason for going to church at all? Church-going, after all, is based on religion—it does not, as some would have us believe, constitute religion—and religion has its origin in the necessity for satisfying the longings of the human heart.

WHAT WE NEED.

And what is it that we as human beings do need? Is it the subtle distinction of meaning which may be traced between the original Hebrew rendering of some passage of Scripture and the translation of the same as given to us in the authorised version of the Bible? This, no doubt, may go far to clear up some long-misunderstood—because misinterpreted—promise or injunction, and quite certainly such explanations are often the means of bringing consolation and peace to many previously troubled souls.

To the ordinary man or woman out in the world, whose knowledge of the Scriptures is not so intimate, these things—while they may be interesting—are not likely to appear vital. No; it is something much more human that these people out in the world need, and it is the all-too-common absence of any straightforward, strong, and, above all, understanding message on the difficulties and problems of the everyday life of troubled and tempted humanity that constitutes perhaps the most widely-applicable cause of non-attendance at church. Why is it, then, that the clergy so frequently make this error? When we see a workman handling his tools in some evidently unsuitable way, we naturally ask "Who taught you to do it like that?" and if we were to make a round of those churches which are most poorly attended we would probably find ourselves prompted to momentarily ask the preacher the same homely question. Is not the answer to be found in the fact that these men in the pulpits have learned their lessons from books rather than from their fellow-men? They are more intimate with the chapter and verse of any given quotation from the Scriptures than they are with dry-eyed hauntings of their tempted brothers and sisters. And why is it so? How have they been trained for their work? In most cases they have passed from school to college, and from college to church, without laying even the remotest acquaintance with life as it is.

THE LESSON OF LIFE.

This would seem to point to the conclusion that there is at present far too much emphasis placed upon the exclusive rule which holds it to be primarily essential that all those who desire to be in position to help their fellow-men on the vital issues of their lives, from the pulpits of the churches, should first have passed certain stereotyped examinations, and that correspondingly insufficient heed is paid to the

infinitely more real necessity that the intending teachers should be men who have themselves learned the lessons of life. Surely it is a little absurd to suppose that a young man who has passed from school via college to church can possibly know the needs of the world-experienced hearers whom he is appointed to teach. If the churches, then, are to be filled with the men and women who spend their week-days amidst all the subtle succession of accumulated trials and temptations which fall to the lot of most, and with especial reality and meaning to those whom necessity or ambition has taken far away from the old influences of home and friends and placed in spheres where it so often seems that there is no one to care whether they slip or no; if these people are to be drawn to the churches, then there must be in the pulpits men who have themselves felt the throbs of life, and known what it is to be alone!

GIVE US MEN.

Surely it would be possible to alter or modify the prescribed routine which at present enables individuals who so frequently are quite ignorant of the realities of life to preach to congregations of mixed types and varied experiences, while it debars other men who, although they may not have passed the old stipulated examinations, are yet—because of their intimate knowledge of, and consequent deep sympathy with, the actual daily trials of their fellow-beings—much more qualified to give real help and cheer. Were we to give the men who have this understanding knowledge freer access to the pulpits would we not find that the great human people, with their great human need, would go in to hear and be satisfied?

D. COLVILLE STEWART.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The diplomatic friction between Russia and China, which seemed to have been ended by the conciliatory Chinese Note of a short time back, has again become acute. It would appear that waste a little time, and the suspicion that they are guilty of purely obstructive tactics has forfeited them most of the sympathy which was theirs a fortnight ago. Of course, the Chinese have a case. The provisions of the treaty of 1881 were very stringent and very far-reaching, and as we have already pointed out, can be so interpreted as to give Russia almost protectorial rights over large tracts of Chinese territory. It is natural, too, that questions of interpretation should arise at a time when the treaty is about to come up for renewal. But the very fact that China can secure herself a free hand a few months hence makes it all the more advisable for her to act sensibly now. If she is reluctant to renew the treaty, she ought so to behave as to secure European support for her diplomacy. Unfortunately, as Sir Francis Younghusband points out in to-day's "Times," the Chinese have got a wholly perverted view of the facts of the international situation. The victories of Japan have inflamed Chinese chauvinism to such an extent that there is a tendency to treat European Powers as ignorant barbarians, precisely in the spirit of a hundred years. That sort of policy can only embarrass China both at home and abroad. Neither Russia nor any other Power can possibly acquiesce in importunities from Peking. As a matter of fact, China is weak, and had better realise it. If she adopts to Russia the tone which she has adopted to the British in Tibetan affairs she will almost certainly get hurt.—"The Globe."

"Give me fourpence for a bed-governor," suggested "the impoverished mendicant." "Yes," replied the provident financier, "that sounds good to me. But let's see the bed."

BETTER PAY FOR OUR
ARMY OFFICERS.

The pay of the officer is not what it ought to be in these days of peace. It is a question which shall have to be faced in the future and one which should be done.

Mr. Haldane, in the House of Commons, March 14.

There can be no doubt that the want of a "living wage" is mainly responsible for the present alarming decrease in the supply of officers for the Regular Army. In former days officers were drawn mainly from the landed and moneyed classes. They joined the Army often for reasons that may appear not altogether professional—to see the world, to wear a handsome uniform, to enjoy social position, to spend a pleasant and easy life among genial companions, to have plenty of leave and unlimited opportunities for sport. Certainly, they were not expected to overwork themselves. Some, indeed, mostly sons of officers, joined the Army because they were ambitious and fond of soldiering. Others, after a few years of indolent enjoyment, came under the influence of enthusiasts, who were regarded as harmless lunatics, and developed into keen soldiers. But in those days there was no incentive to work at one's profession, either at Sandhurst or Woolwich; was more encouraging and exacting—or on joining the regiment.

But things have changed. In the last six or seven years a wonderful transformation has been effected. The Army no longer plays at soldiering. Many reforms are still needed, but we are on the right road and our small Army will soon be a match for any equal number of troops, even though they are drawn by conscription from the best of foreign nations, whereas we still rely on hunger and unemployment to fill our ranks.

A STRENUOUS REGIME.

The course at Sandhurst is very different now from the course of fifteen years ago. True, it lasts only one year, which is a serious defect and ought to be remedied, but it is thoroughly practical and the officer-instructors are keen and capable.

In these strenuous days the Army is no place for moneyed idlers. It is a serious and an exacting profession. Every day hours. If he cannot or will not take his full share of work the officer must go. No good regiment will tolerate a loafer, and very few British regiments are not good nowadays. A new spirit has come over the Army. Our corps of officers is a serious body of professional soldiers. With proper encouragement it will in a few years be second to none in the world, and not inferior even to the magnificent Officers Corps of the German Army.

But the officers must be encouraged and assisted. There would be no lack of candidates for commissions if the prospects were better. Serious men who devote their lives to the most strenuous and most noble of all professions are surely not unreasonable if they expect at least a living wage. This our officers do not receive. All that they demand is a "living wage." More than that they do not desire, for we do not want soldiers who are soldiers only for hire and the prospect of a good income. Our officers must be "gentlemen" in the true sense of the word, and the class must remain as high as it has been, even though it may, and ought to, consist chiefly of the poorer members of this class.

There must be an increase in the pay of officers. What form, then, should the increase take? A scale of pay graduated according to length of service is the only system by which fairness can be secured. In France, Germany, and other countries the pay of officers has recently been increased. In nearly all Armies officers are paid on a graduated scale.

A SUGGESTED SCALE.

In the British Army, which still adheres tenaciously to the antiquated system of regimental promotion, there are absurd anomalies. For example, the senior captain in one regiment may have twenty-two years' service or more, while the junior majors in other regiments may have only thirteen or fourteen years' service or even less. This state of things renders the introduction

of a graduated scale of pay even more necessary in our Army than in the great Continental Armies. I would suggest the following scale of pay for infantry officers, with a similar system with slightly different rates for artillery, cavalry, and other officers:

PAY OF INFANTRY
OFFICERS.

	Per Diem.
A second lieutenant, on joining.....	5.6
" " after 3 years' service.....	6.0
A lieutenant, on appointment to rank.....	6.6
" " after 5 years' total service.....	7.0
" " after 8 years' total service.....	8.0
" " after 10 years' total service.....	9.0
" " after 12 years' total service.....	10.0
A captain, on appointment to rank.....	12.0
" " after 15 years' total service.....	13.0
" " after 18 years' total service.....	14.0
" " after 20 years' total service.....	15.0
A major, on appointment to rank.....	16.0
" " after 22 years' total service.....	17.0
" " after 24 years' total service.....	18.0
" " when second in command.....	20.0
A commanding officer of a battalion.....	25.0

It would also be well to give officers who have passed Staff College an extra allowance of, say, half a crown a day when with their regiments, and to recognise in some slight pecuniary form officers who have passed through the economic course, or have obtained special certificates for anatomy or for foreign languages.

Mr. Haldane has announced his intention of dealing with this question. The sooner he discloses his plan the sooner will he be relieved of the necessity of resorting to devices and temptations unworthy of a great military nation.—Miles in "Daily Mail."

NAMES IN THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS.

An analysis of the names of members of the House of Commons, made by the Editor of "Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench," published by Messrs. Dean and Son, yields some curious facts.

Colour is represented by a Black, a Green, a Grey, a Reddy, and six White (s) and Whyte (s). The Animal Kingdom is extremely numerous with its Bird, Craik, Dawes, Haddock, Fox, Hinds, Lamb, Leach, Martin, Pointer, Roches, Roe and Swift, not to speak of a Bull and two Horses (s).

Of Trades and Occupations there are three Bakers, a Butcher, a Cooper, a Fletcher, a Gardner, a Goldman, a Goldsmith, two Masons, a Quilter, Mills, a Sailor, four Smiths and two Taylors, with a Masterman to overlook them all.

The Surface of the Earth is well defined by a Beach, a Cave, four Crags, a Fell, a Field, three Hills, a Lough, a Moore, a Mount, Parkes, Sandys, a Weir and four Wood (s).

Of Places, there are the Clive, Clyde, Cornwall, Essex, France, Holt, Hudson, Kerry, Keswick, Leyisham, Lincoln, London, and Snowden.

Agriculture can claim Barnes, a Clay, Croft and Rice, with a Hodge and a Tenant; Horticulture is Pollard, its Primrose, and a Rose with two Thorne (s); Sport, a Falconer, a Fisher, a Hunt, two Hunters with a Spear, a Walker and a Whaler.

Of those of high renown, there are two Kings, two Chamberlains, a Chancellor, two Barran (s), and a Knight.

The Senses are represented by Touché, while there is a Long and a Short of it, a Thynne, two Young (s) and a Younger.

The Humour of the House is looked after by a Smiley.

"The navies of the world have been increasing by leaps and bounds," says a morning paper. Ocean greyhounds?

THE SAILOR'S WIFE.

PROBLEM OF WAGES.

Jack ashore and Jack ashore has been so often transfigured by writers of fiction into a hero of the first class; his virtues have been so frequently trumpeted and his faults carefully glossed over, and the practical side of sea life has been so continuously disregarded in song and story, that a romantic halo seems, to the ordinary individual, to surround those who go down to the sea in ships. No doubt there is an attraction about a life on the rolling wave that is not possessed by any other calling. Its freedom and chance of adventure, with the added zest of unknown danger, have called strongly to mankind, and not least to the inhabitants of the British Isles, from time immemorial. Even in the prosaic times in which we live boys run away from comfortable homes to go to sea, and such is the glamour of the mighty deep that only a percentage return to take up shore avocations. The others, disillusioned most probably, become sailors, and a few, perhaps, retain an affection for the employment into which they have flung themselves.

SEA HARDSHIPS.

There is no doubt that the sea exercises a considerable fascination for most people, and the sailor's restless nature is well known. Yet when all is said and done, it is not infrequently rough and hard and exceedingly uncomfortable. Though Jack ashore may be, and often is, a jolly dog, this is generally when he has just finished a voyage, and has landed with sufficient funds wherewith to make merry. The homely saying is usually, if not always, very brief. It is attended by much suffering, consequent upon the taking of too much liquor, on the purchase of which, for himself and others—chiefly others—the hard-earned wages go, and not infrequently ends in the lock-up. Now this is bad enough if Jack has no one dependent on him, to whom the money ought to go; but when he has a wife and family, who have every right to expect to be supported out of his money earnings, and too often get only kicks and few of the halfpence, it is very painful.

POSITION OF THE WIFE.

The Merchant Shipping Acts of 1894 and 1906 have made half-hearted attempts to deal with the evil by providing that shipowners must, if the seaman wishes it, permit him to obtain an allotment note, authorising his wife or other near relative to draw a sum not exceeding half the wages due to him, at intervals of a month. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the half wages merely refer to the seaman's monetary remuneration, and do not take into account his food and lodging while at sea. The amount which the wife is able to draw, therefore, is considerably less than half her husband's total remuneration, and out of this she has to keep up a home, pay rent, and provide food and clothing for, often, a large family. Obviously, where the range of monetary payment is between £3 and £4 10s. Od. a month, trimmings, the sum which the wife has to handle is utterly inadequate, even if no account is taken of the length of time before she is able to touch a penny of the money—never less than a month and sometimes as much as two months.

MR. HOLT'S BILL.

In a leading article which appeared in the "Shipping Gazette" of March 1 attention was drawn to a Bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. R. D. Holt, and which has for its object an alteration in the present system of payment of seamen's allotments. Its effect, if passed into law, will be to permit the granting of allotment notes for a greater sum than half wages, and payment at a period earlier than a month from the date of the agreement, and at intervals more frequent than a month. The necessity for the Bill is shown by the fact that the Board of Trade have held that the Merchant Shipping Acts of 1894 and 1906 do not permit the shipowner to grant an allotment for a larger sum than

half pay, or to pay at shorter intervals than a month. It is worthy of note, however, that a Liverpool firm with a high reputation for enlightened and liberal treatment of its men, was able to prove to the Board that their strict interpretation of the law led to great hardships, with the result that the Board have conceded to such firms as desire it permission to pay, at their own risk, allotments of more than half wages monthly, fortnightly, or weekly intervals.

REASONS FOR CHANGE.

In view of this concession it may be argued that Mr. Holt's Bill is unnecessary, but it must be remembered that the firms who now pay more than half wages at fortnightly or weekly intervals do so at their own risk, and it is doubtful whether their action, even with the assent of the Board of Trade, could be defended in law. There does not seem to be any good reason why the law should not be altered as Mr. Holt's Bill proposes, and the reasons why it should be amended are fairly obvious. In the first place the practice of paying a seaman half his accumulated wages at the conclusion of a voyage has nothing to recommend it, especially when it is remembered that his wife and family have probably been miserably short of funds while he was at sea. Moreover, the practice of paying a lump sum to seamen at ports of discharge has a most undesirable class of persons, who can only be described as sharks and harpies. These rogues prey on discharged seamen and obtain their money by fair means or foul—generally the latter. The result is that Jack is often no better off at the end of a voyage than he was at the beginning—if the money drawn by his dependents ashore is excepted. There is no reason, however, why this proportion should not be much larger, and it would certainly be much better employed as Jack, in his sober moments, would be the first to admit.

THE DESERTION PROBLEM.

It must not be understood that it is intended to stigmatise all seamen as bad, but some of them are, and more are thoughtless or improvident. If these latter had it in their power by means of allotment notes to provide their wives with more money while they were away, the women might be depended on to impress on the men the necessity of leaving them better provided for. There is no valid reason why allotment notes should not be granted for two-thirds or three-fourths or an even larger proportion of the wages due, and the argument that firms paying more than half wages might lose by men deserting at foreign ports is easily met by the suggestion that the names of desertors could be cabled home and further payments stopped, the cost of the cable being deducted from the balance to the seaman's credit. The greater payment to wives or other relatives ashore would do something towards stopping the highway robbery of seamen arriving home, and would ensure more comfort to those necessarily left behind when the ship departs. It would, moreover, strike a needed blow at a system which is admittedly responsible for drunkenness and other vices on the part of large numbers of seamen and, for privation and despondency, often leading to drink also on the part of their wives.—"Shipping Gazette."

LOG BOOK.

Captain J. B. Harris, from leave, has gone master, Anhui.

Captain Owen Jones, Anhui, is awaiting orders.

Mr. T. K. McIntyre, chief engineer, Chinhua, is on leave.

Mr. P. Reilly, second engineer, Ngankin, has gone acting chief engineer, Chinhua.

Mr. H. Wiseman, chief engineer, Choyang, is on leave.

Mr. A. Buntain, from leave, has gone acting chief engineer, Choyang.

Mr. A. Q. Dunn, third engineer, Cheongshing, has gone supernumerary, Laisang.

Mr. B. M. Avoline, fourth engineer, Laisang, has gone third engineer, Cheongshing.

Mr. S. Thomson, third engineer, Koonahing, has gone third engineer, Choyang.

Mr. H. Duff, third engineer, Choyang, has gone acting second engineer, Anhui.

Mr. A. J. Patterson, second engineer, Choyang, is awaiting orders.

Mr. H. C. Clements, fourth engineer, Kutsang, has gone fourth engineer, Koonahing.

Mr. A. Weare, chief officer, Fausang, is on leave.

Mr. A. L. Burton, from leave, has gone chief officer, Fausang.

Captain Evans, of the Haitan, has gone master of the Haitan.

The P. and O. Nore and the Blue Funnel liner Prometheus took away between them recently from Port Swettenham about 3,075 cases of rubber besides other local produce, altogether some 4,500 packages, for Colombo and European ports.

Tramp steamers are at the present moment paying increased attention to Culoctan harbour. The plague in China and the poor oilseed crop in the Argentine have driven them to seek for cargo in India.

H. M. S. "Forn," Captain John Nicholas, arrived in Singapore from Manila on April 5th.

The annual report for 1901, submitted at the meeting of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, held in Bremen on 14th ult., shows a steady increase in both passenger and goods traffic during the past year. The gross profits amounted to 38,150,000 marks, as against 32,800,000 marks in 1900. A dividend of 3 per cent. was declared, after writing off 20,439,000 marks for general expenses, 7,110,000 marks for taxes, 4,707,000 marks for special repairs, &c., and transferring 1,457,000 marks to the insurance fund, 218,800 marks to the reserve fund, 300,000 marks to the renewal fund, and 100,000 marks to the fund for dividend taxes.

"There are 970,000 blades in the Maurelania's turbines," said the Hon. C. A. Parsons at the Royal Institution the other night, "and the total length of blading is 120 miles; yet everything works so smoothly that the noise caused is not greater than that resulting from the working of an hotel fan."

The annual report of the Hamam American Line states that the improvement of economic conditions in the most important trading centres has developed further, so that the company has a satisfactory result to record. Particularly was there an improvement in the United States. Regarding the East Asiatic Lines, the report states that the lack of outward freight, of which they had to complain in last year's report, has yielded to a plentiful offering of cargo. As in the homeward direction there was also no scarcity of goods, the company was able to increase the number of their despatches and employ larger cargo steamers than were ever engaged in this trade. The developments would apparently have been even more favourable if China had not had to suffer under heavy economic disturbances and if Japan had not been swept by inundations.

IF TRUTH CAME IN
FASHION.

If the use of truth were to come into fashion we might hear the following instead of the customary conventionalities:

"Bridget, you needn't tell him I'm not at home; just say I don't wish to see him."

"I'm as well tell you, Mr. McCreary, that I'm not buying this hair dye for an elderly friend; I expect to use it myself."

"I won't pretend, Mrs. Kowler, that the reason why I never have any photographs taken is because they never look like me; they always do."

"Gentlemen, I'm not going to lie to you; my friends have not asked me to be a candidate for this office. I'm a candidate for it because I want the salary!"

"Mr. Hilker, there's no use in pretending that I can wear a No. 4. I am not ashamed of the size of my foot. Show me a No. 6 1/2."

"I don't know why I'm landing you this money, old chap; I do it with great reluctance."

"Dear Sir,—We return this story to you for the reason that it is absolutely worthless. We wouldn't publish it even if you paid us for doing so."

"I am not surprised, Mr. Walker, to learn that you are a fine fellow. You look it."

PAT AND THE PEERS.

OR, YOU NEVER KNOW.

CHAPTER I.—1911.

Pat Murphy, as fine a specimen of the good-hearted, wildmouthed Irishman as you would find in a day's march through Clerkenwell, or the Borough, or the Island of Wapping, waited with the mob outside the Houses of Parliament.

Presently, like a lightning flash, the news that the Parliament Bill had passed the Commons lit up the dark skies of night. Pat Murphy flung his hat in the air and shouted, "Ireland a Nation! Hurroo!"

Then he looked up for his hat and couldn't see it.

A neighbour chaffed him. "You'd better wait till the Lords come out and ask one of 'em to lend you his coronet. They won't want 'em again."

"And d'ye think I'd put a lord's coronet on an honest Irishman's skull?" exclaimed Pat indignantly. "Bodad, I'd sooner go brokehead to my grave."

"You probably will," said the stranger.

At that moment Mr. John Redmond was seen emerging from the House. Aid from a thousand throats the triumphant chorus, "What do you think of the Irish now?" went up to the silent and impartial stars.

Pat Murphy went home to his modest residence in Camberwell without a hat.

"Bridget, darlin'," he said to his wife, "put the whisky bottle on the table and a couple of glasses, and drink fair to the toast I'll give ye: 'Perdition to the Peers!'"

CHAPTER II.—1860.

Patrick Murphy and Tim Murphy were brothers. They lived in a lonely mud cabin on the Tigroney Hills.

They were good friends till something happened. The something was a girl. The girl said that as she couldn't marry both of them she would marry Pat.

The brothers quarrelled and parted. "Good-bye," said Tim; "I'm off to Philadelphia in the morning, and you'll never hear of me again."

Tim went. Pat stopped in the mud cabin, married the girl, and the girl a year later added a little boy to the home. The boy was named Patrick, and grew up to be a middle-aged man, drinking whisky in Camberwell because the House of Lords had gone down before the imperious will of an Irishman and Home Rule had dawned for Ireland at last.

CHAPTER III.—1911.

Pat Murphy was still drinking confusion to coronets when there came a knock at his outer door, and Pat opened it.

A gentleman stepped inside. "I want to see Mr. Patrick Murphy," he said.

"You're seeing him," replied Pat.

The visitor entered the little sitting-room, and Pat gave him a chair.

"Now, Sir, are you Patrick Murphy, the son of Patrick Murphy who, in the year 1860, was living in a—small cabin on the Tigroney Hills in the neighbourhood of Avoca?"

"I am, Sir."

"Then," said the stranger, "allow me to offer you my most respectful congratulations, my lord."

"My what!" exclaimed Pat. "Your father had a brother Tim. Your uncle Tim went to America, and then went to Canada. In Canada he made a large fortune, and became a great politician and financier. He rendered such splendid service to the Empire that he was made a baronet, and then a Peer."

"What!" exclaimed Pat, "my uncle Tim was a Peer?"

"Yes, my lord. He took his title, Lord Claridene, from his English estate. He never married. A month ago he died, and my firm have been looking for you ever since. He has left three millions of money. And now, Lord Claridene, permit me to congratulate you on being a Peer of the Realm with an income sufficient to maintain the traditional splendour of a British nobleman."

"Begorra, look at that now!" exclaimed Pat, "and I've finished that bottle of whisky drinking perdition to the Peers. Bad cess to ye, John Redmond, for abblin' me, though it's a thrue pation that ye are."

"But, my lord," interrupted the lawyer, smiling, "the Peers are not abolished yet. The House of Lords can throw the Bill out."

"Hurroo!" shouted Lord Claridene. Then he flung the door open and called to his wife.

"Bridget, darlin'," exclaimed his lordship, embracing her vigorously, "tis her ladyship that you are, and 'tis a grand new coronet all gold and jewels that will be on the place where you wear your bonnet."

Bridget thought that Pat had finished the bottle too hurriedly, but there was a little whisky left.

"Mr. Lawyer and your ladyship," he said, raising his glass, "I give you a toast, 'The House of Lords, and the man that plays his hand upon a Peer save in the way of kindness can take off his jacket and put up his fists to Pat Murphy, Lord Claridene. We Peers must stand together.'"

"He's mad," moaned Bridget. "No, your ladyship," smiled the lawyer, "he has come to his senses. If you will call at my office to-morrow, my lord, I shall be glad to place a convenient sum at your disposal at the bank, and I can recommend a firm that will put your coronet and that of her ladyship in hand at once, and have them ready for the Coronation."

"Bridget, darlin'," said Lord Claridene, "put my Sunday clothes to the fire and get the creases out of them at once. I'll be in the House of Lords before breakfast to-morrow. Sure, 'tis my vote that may save the British Constitution in the hour of its deadly need."

"True," said the lawyer. "You never know."—"Referee."

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PUNCH'S LATEST.

The suggestion has been made that, in order to get through the glut of Private Members' undelivered orations, the Speaker should allow two speeches to be made simultaneously. The experiment would appear to have been tried with success when King George received deputations from the two Houses of Convocation the other day. "The Archbishop of Canterbury," says a contemporary, "read the address from the Southern Province, while the Archbishop of York read that from the Province of York."

The Kingston police took charge last week of an individual who was found, in a state of intoxication, with his sleeves rolled up, fighting a poster on a hoarding. As a sequel, we hear the Indebted Protection Society is about to issue an appeal to our leading poster artists begging them to be less realistic in their work.

The police records of Chicago prove that very few fat men are guilty of serious crimes. It is realised, we suppose, that to have any chance of escaping detection one must by very slim nowadays.

SHORT STORIES.

NOT A STAR PART.

It was an ambitious young fellow who left home, and was not heard of for three years; at the end of that period he returned, and said that he had become an actor; in fact, he had procured a splendid engagement with a gentleman named Henry Irving. The father was so overjoyed that he mustered a large party of friends, and they attended in a body at the Lyceum. The first act ended, but that man's son had not put in an appearance. The second act ended. Same result. The father was in an agony of perspiration. Toward the end of the third act on walked the son, carrying a gun, but with nothing to say for himself. He was merely a super. He strutted up and down the stage a couple of times. But the father could stand it no longer. "Begorra, look at that now!" exclaimed Pat, "and I've finished that bottle of whisky drinking perdition to the Peers. Bad cess to ye, John Redmond, for abblin' me, though it's a thrue pation that ye are."

TO-DAY'S GYMKHANA.

This afternoon the first meeting of the season to be held under the auspices of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club took place at Happy Valley. The weather conditions were favourable. The race-goers witnessed some good sport and the meeting was an unqualified success. The band of the K.O.Y.L.I., under Bandmaster F. G. Moss, played the following selections during the afternoon:—March "Stars and Stripes" Sousa. Overture "Light Cavalry" Suppe. Selection "The Arcadians" Valse "Song of Autumn" Gavotte "Honoria" Bidgood. Selection "Our Miss Gibbs" Monckton.

March "Turkish Patrol" Song "John Peel" Two Step "A Coon Band Contest" Pryor.

Amongst those present were His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard.

The results up to the time of going to press were as follows:—

THE KERRY CUP.

Half-mile flat race.—For non-winning subscription griffins of the season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced runners allowed 3 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than five races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 7 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented by H. F. Hickman, Esq. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Ching's Urgent, 152 lbs. 1
Mr. O. K.'s Dunsin, 152 lbs. 2
Mr. H. A. Law's The Ramp, 149 lbs. 3
Major W. N. Withycombe's Trogon, 152 lbs. 0
Mr. J. de Houghton's Polar Bear, 152 lbs. 0
Mr. James' Christmas Tree, 152 lbs. 0
Capt. Dwyer's Tangle, 149 lbs. 0
Mr. Black's Dunsin, 149 lbs. 0
Mr. M. D. Bishop's Sonny Jim, 149 lbs. 0
Mr. H. Humphrey's Seaweed, 142 lbs. 0

GYMKHANA STAKES.

Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than five races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 7 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again, when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd prize: \$25. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Gilpin's Caprice, 146 lbs. 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief, 146 lbs. 2
Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 146 lbs. 3
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Rejected, 151 lbs.
Mr. Duddell's Dorando II, 151 lbs.
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Auchendolly, 146 lbs.
Mr. Macdonald's Luca, 146 lbs.
Mr. Branton's Odcombe, 146 lbs.
Mr. O. K.'s Mombassa, 146 lbs.
Mr. Cymru's Dylluan, 146 lbs.
Mr. Forrest's Just in Spite, 146 lbs.
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Alucity, 146 lbs.

Other Competitions.

TENT PEGGING.

In sections of three.—Upon teams, mounted on China ponies, and composed of any three members of the Gymkhana Club. Three small cups to be presented to the winning team at each competition and at the conclusion of the season a trophy will be given to the team which scores the highest aggregate of points all meetings included. In competing for the small cups a competitor need not necessarily represent the same team on each and every occasion, but if competing

for the aggregate trophy he can only represent one team during the season, that is to say, he must continue to compete for the team first selected by him and for no other. To provide for sickness, absence from the Colony, or for improvement of a team, now members may from time to time be introduced into a team, but in order to win the aggregate trophy two at least of the members composing the winning team must have competed in not less than three competitions. Entrance fee \$1 each Gymkhana. The committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a judge who will judge this competition throughout the season and whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of any judge appointed the committee shall appoint a substitute.

K.O.Y.L.I. 'A' Team.
K.O.Y.L.I. 'B' Team.
Capt. Brierly, Mr. Lawdor, and Mr. Bishop.

Messrs. M. H. Logan, G. C. Moxon, R. F. C. Master.

LADIES' NOMINATION.

5 furlongs flat race.—For all China ponies. Catch weights. Ponies to be nominated by a lady. The names of the ponies will be placed in one hat, the names of riders in another hat, and drawn alternately. Ponies to be ridden by riders whose names appear at the same drawing. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin penalised 7 lbs. No pony to be scratched after entry except on account of sickness. When entered for this event competitors are requested to give lady nominator's name. Owners must provide a rider to correspond with each pony entered by him. The name of riders must be communicated to the hon. secretary two days before the date of Gymkhana. Entrance fee \$5. First and second prizes presented by the Gymkhana Club.

Mr. M. D. Bishop's Sunny Jim, (Mrs. M. D. Bishop)
Mr. Ching's Urgent, (Mrs. Murray Bain)
Mr. Duddell's Dorando II, (Mrs. Leo D'A. o Castro)
Mr. J. de Houghton's Polar Bear, (Miss Potts)
Mr. E. Kadoorie's Kentucky Chief, (Miss E. Potts)
Messrs. Lowe and Hickman's Kongzi, (Mrs. Mackie)
Mr. O. K.'s Alster, (Mrs. Von Wise)
Capt. Warden's Moonbun, (Miss G. Potts)

ONE MILE FLAT RACE.

For subscription griffins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races 10 lbs. extra. Unplaced runners allowed 5 lbs. To be ridden by jockeys who have not had more than five winning mounts in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: Presented by Sir H. N. Mody. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. T. S. Forrest's Auchendolly 0
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Alucity 0
Mr. Branton's Bantam 0
Mr. Neilson's Hartwood 0
Mr. D. M. Ross' Tomahawk 0
Mr. O. K.'s Donau 0
Mr. J. Jay's Frewint 0
Mr. Cymru's Jack Spraggan 0
Mr. Black's Dunsin 0
Capt. Dwyer's Tangle 0
5 lbs. allowance.

A mulatto woman who weighed only eighty pounds and who was born 112 years ago has just died.

The silk worm was first domesticated by China in 2600 B.C. Since then it has become so dependent on man that it cannot live out of captivity.

A Japanese resident of Cleveland, Ohio, has offered to bet Commander Hobson five thousand gold dollars that there will be no war between America and Japan within the next two years.

In a recent report Consul General Anderson of Hongkong declares that it is not true the great majority of Chinese hair exported is taken from the dead. He says it is mostly the "combing" from the heads of well-to-do Chinese women.

In an Italian city to-day is preserved the first newspaper that was ever published—the "Peking Gazette" of A.D. 713. This paper in later years actually recorded the discovery of America by Columbus. It is unknown how the "soop" was made.

ADVENTUROUS BOAT VOYAGES.

AT SEA IN A DREDGER.

If Mr. Frank T. Bullen, our author par excellence of things maritime, wished to add to his adventurous journeyings in unfrequented seas, he will be happily met in the person of Captain Summers, who is at present in our midst.

Captain Summers, who is an old Hongkong acquaintance, has just brought out from home a dredger that is destined for Dalny, or Dairen (as the Japanese now call it).

The dredger in question, the s.s. Heito Maru, has had a very eventful voyage. As we all know, the cleverest engineers on the Clyde side despair of dredgers ordered for the Far East over reaching their destination. Mostly disaster befalls them whilst they are not yet out of the throes of the Channel or, as colloquially it is put, before the guts of the Channel have been satisfied.

Dredgers from the Clyde side have turned turtle in such number that one loses count. The voyage outwardwards attended with dangers innumerable. In the first instance, the skipper in command has got to undergo the rigours of the Irish Channel which are just as violent at certain seasons (two speak from experience) as the things one has to bear in going round the Horn. As a matter of fact, more lives have been lost out of dredgers coming east than comparatively speaking, have been in the fishing fleets of the East Coast.

Simply because of this it is becoming more and more a difficult task to get skippers willing to take command of such vessels of an ordinary sea-going type. When it comes to a question of the employment of a master to navigate a ship—and that ship a dredger—into the remote port of Dalny in Manchuria, it is little to be wondered at that the bidding is not particularly keen. Yet in this particular instance, when there was little glory and very small monetary remunerative returns to be made, there was quite a number of candidates for the post. Eventually the decision was made in favour of Captain Summers, a man who knows the China coast thoroughly and who knows the waters on the coast in a way to excite the envy of most pilots.

After he was engaged to take the Heito Maru to Dalny, Captain Summers took charge at once at Port Glasgow and set sail for the port of destination at the end of April last year. Owing to stress of weather, he was not able to make good the course which he had mapped out for himself up to time, with the result that the Heito Maru made only about half speed throughout. She had to lay in at Aden for two months. Then she had a long stay in Singapore owing to stress of weather. When eventually the dredger ran up to Hongkong, she was beset with very tempestuous gales.

Notwithstanding all this, however, the skipper decided to pursue his northward journey and he took his top heavy craft as far as Swatow. There he found it advisable to turn back to Hongkong as coal was short and he had no agents in the treaty port.

Meanwhile the dredger Heito is an object of interest to the shipping community of Hongkong. She is one of the few that have survived the perils of the passage from Europe and her skipper, Captain Summers, is one of the few men who have courageously brought to the Far East a vessel which is unwieldy in smooth water and utterly unmanageable in a heavy sea.

The Heito Maru is to be employed in the Dalny harbor extension works. She can fetch bottom up to a depth of 47 feet.

CROSS COUNTRY RACE.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association cross country race in connection with the Broke's cross country challenge cup was to be run off this afternoon on the Kowloon side. The distance was five miles, but our correspondent states no one put in an appearance.

CHINESE EXCLUSION IN AMERICA.

New York, 2nd March.—The Federal courts in several jurisdictions of the country have recently decided cases bearing upon Chinese exclusion, one of which was before Judge Hand of this district of the United States Circuit Court. Judge Hand sustained a demurrer to an indictment charging Robert Jamieson, a steamship captain, with committing a misdemeanour in bringing into this port a Chinese seaman who was a member of his crew. Jamieson was indicted under the law of 1888 providing punishment for the master of any vessel who should land or attempt to land a Chinese seaman within the United States.

In his opinion Judge Hand says it must be conceded that there is no statute excluding any Chinaman except a labourer, and the main question at issue is whether a seaman or member of a vessel is a labourer within the meaning of the statute. The court believes there is ample authority holding that a seaman is not a labourer, and it accords with the reasonable usage of words. While a sailor does manual labour, he is not in ordinary parlance a labourer, either skilled or unskilled.

The court says:—Congress in the act of 1892, section 3, recognized the word as not covering all those who do manual labour by specifically including certain occupations, such as fishing, which are of the same kind as seafaring. I have no doubt on principle that a seaman is not included in the term. The purpose of the act was to prevent the entry of those who by their different standard of living would depress the wages in America of those who can least resist such competition. Of course a nice economic speculation might suggest the same reason for applying the act to American seamen, but unhappily there are not many such any way, and besides the act would not then be coterminous with its purposes, because most seamen coming here are on foreign ships and do not compete with our countrymen.

In the case of the United States vs. Ali Fook the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, has held that the Chinese exclusion acts do not apply to Chinamen serving on board vessels touching at American ports while on a voyage to a foreign port, such seamen being authorized to land on giving bond to depart within thirty days, as required by the regulations of the Department of Commerce and Labour. The court also held that in a case where a Chinaman gave such a bond it was valid when he was arrested subsequently for violating the customs revenue law, although the Federal authorities refused to permit the seaman to be returned after having left the country except on complying with certain specified conditions.

The court quoted the decision of Judge Toulmin in United States vs. Burk (C. C. 99 Fed 895, 898) as follows:—

My opinion is that these statutes [immigration statutes] do not contemplate the exclusion of crews of vessels which lawfully trade to our ports, and that they do not in spirit or letter apply to seamen engaged in their calling, whose home is on the sea and who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, who come on a vessel into the United States with no intention to reside therein, but with the intention when they come of leaving again on that or some other vessel for the port of shipment or some other foreign port in the course of her trade. To hold that these statutes apply to aliens comprising the bona fide crews of vessels engaged in commerce between the United States and foreign countries would lead to great injustice to such vessels, oppression to their crews and serious consequences to commerce. The same court held that where the Chinese defendant in a deportation proceeding alleges citizenship a determination of such question by the Secretary of Commerce and Labour is conclusive, subject only to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts to review, on habeas corpus, whether the person has had a fair trial.

SINGING ROUND THE WORLD.

One of the most memorable singing tours on record is being made by a choir of 200 singers, which was given a "send-off" by the Lord Mayor and the Master Cutler of Sheffield.

The choir sailed from Liverpool in the steamer Victorian for Halifax (Nova Scotia), and will reach London again on September 30, after visiting seventy cities and towns in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, with a call at Honolulu, in the middle of the Pacific, thrown in.

The choir, which is drawn from the ranks of Dr. Henry Coward's choir at Sheffield, Newcastle, Leeds and Southport, is under the direction of Dr. Coward and Dr. Charles Harries. Sir Edward Elgar will accompany the singers through Canada and the United States, where he will conduct performances of his own works. More than 140 concerts will be given, and the distance travelled will be about 33,000 miles. The tour will cost £50,000.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

We learn from Messrs. Oppenheimer and Co. that after May 1st the Summer Schedule will be in force for the trains leaving Vladivostok for Moscow and beyond as follows:—International Trains will leave Vladivostok every Wednesday instead of every Tuesday; Moscow Russian State Express every Sunday (as heretofore); St. Petersburg State Express every Friday (as heretofore).

We understand that Messrs. Oppenheimer & Co. have now made arrangements with the Russian State Express that leaves Vladivostok for St. Petersburg every Friday to have one of their own sleeping cars attached to this train from Irkutsk, and that they can book passengers for berths direct to St. Petersburg, thus saving much nuisance for passengers who otherwise have to apply for berths on the train—"Kobe Herald."

MAY YOHE AGAIN.

TURNS UP IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The well known actress Miss May Yoho (who not long ago made a somewhat sensational visit to the Far East including Hongkong and the Shamoen) has been married again, this time in Seattle, Wa., to Mr. John Reynolds, a musician, formerly attached to the Musical Company. May Yoho collapsed while singing the Arcadian song, "I'm so tired of violets," and, to the consternation of the audience in a San Francisco cafe, was carried fainting from the platform. It was reported at the time that a month at least must elapse before she could resume work.

Miss May Yoho's successive husbands have been Lord Francis Hope (brother and heir-presumptive of the Duke of Newcastle), Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong, a Mr. Brown, a Mr. Murphy, and now Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Sid. V. Elvy, the popular comedian who left the Yoho Company in Hongkong, is a passenger to Singapore by the s.s. Foongang on the 15th instant, to join another theatrical troupe that is on the way North.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Mr. Leonardo Osorio, recently Provincial Governor of Cavite, Philippine Islands, was entertained at luncheon by His Excellency on Tuesday last.

Sir Joseph Hutchinson, the retiring Chief Justice of Ceylon, and Lady Hutchinson passed through by the English mail on Thursday, and lunched at Government House.

Mrs. Fox, wife of the Commercial Attaché, British Legation, Peking, arrived from the north yesterday and was a guest of His Excellency at Government House. She left for England to-day by s.s. Delhi.

China has agreed to pay the powers \$337,000,000 for her fun last summer, says an American exchange. Has she had \$337,000,000 worth of fun?

Today's Advertisements.

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.

NOTICE.

FROM April 15th the Offices of this Banking Corporation will be located in the rebuilt premises of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Ground floor, Corner Des Voeux Road and Ice House Street.

C. WOLDRINGH, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1911. [1056]

LUSTANO RECREATION CLUB.

FIFTH ATHLETIC MEETING.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Sir FREDERICK D. LUBK, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., D.C. The Committee have much pleasure in inviting the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Colony to their Sports at the Race Course (by kind permission of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club) on EASTER MONDAY, 17th instant, commencing at 12 noon.

There will be two open events:—Half Mile Flat Race Open to European Sailors, Soldiers and Police, 3.30 p.m. Free.

220 yards Championship Open to all Bona Fide Amateurs in the Colony under the rules of the A.A.A. 4.30 p.m. By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel McIntyre and Officers, the Band of the 8th Regiment will play during the afternoon.

By courtesy of the Management there will be special train cars.

C. DA COSTA VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1057]

INTERPORT SPORT.

A notice has been posted on the Hongkong Cricket Club board, drawing the attention of members to the fact that the committee have promised to send a cricket and tennis team to Shanghai at the end of May or early in June, and requesting members who are able to go to send their names to the Secretary, so as to help the committee to choose a team. Non-members are also eligible for the team which is to represent the colony.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, April 7.—The Board of Communications has concluded an agreement with the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Companies for a loan of about half a million sterling with interest at five per cent. The loan shall be redeemed within eighteen years; securities are not provided for. The signing of the agreement will take place on the 10th instant. The loan is intended for the improvement and extension of postal and telegraphic communications in China.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst., at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Thursday, 20th inst., at 10.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1911. [1058]

For Sight Seeing on an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

THE BEST SHERRIES ARE,

THE MARQUES DEL MERITO'S.

SHERRY

JEBEZ

SOLE AGENTS:—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911.

Intimations

HAM.

Sent for our AUSTRALIAN

"DAIRY FARM"

BRAND HAM.

The Finest Smoked Hams

on the Market.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1911. [1059]

POPULAR

"ASAHI" BEER

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [1059]

Today's Advertisements

"SHIRE"

LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst., at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Thursday, 20th inst., at 10.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1911. [1059]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong
"MONTAGUE".....Tues., April 18. From Quebec.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA".....Sat., April 20. "ALLAN LINE".....Fri., May 26.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN".....Sat., May 20. "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN".....Fri., June 10.

"EMPERESS OF CHINA".....Sat., June 10. "ALLAN LINE".....Fri., July 7.

"MONTAGUE".....Wed., June 28. "EMPERESS OF IRELAND".....Fri., July 28.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA".....Sat., July 1. "EMPERESS OF IRELAND".....Fri., July 28.

"Emperess" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperess" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperess of Britain" and "Emperess of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).....£71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed staff over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£43. Via New York.....£45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On

TIENSIN v. SHANGHAI.....CHEONGSHING* Sunday, 18th April, D'light.
SHANGHAI v. FOOCHOW.....VO JANG t.....Monday, 17th April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Nansang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kndat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Unikan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911.

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BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIO".....	6,232	F. S. Cowley..	4th May
"KUMERIC".....	6,252	G. B. McGill..	30th May
"LUCERIO".....	6,400	J. Mathie.....	30th June

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucerio" and "Ororio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1911.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave	On or about
Tjikini	SHANGHAI	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	1st half April
Tjitaroem	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half April
Tjipanas	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half April
Tjibodas	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjiluwong	JAVA	1st half May	SHANGHAI	1st half May
Tjintahi	JAVA	1st half May	JAVA	1st half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 375

York-Buildings.

[974]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID....	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, T. 9,000 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Hamao, Tons 7,000 MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE...	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. Kizawa, Tons 7,000 TOSA MARU, Capt. H. Nomura, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon. TUESDAY, 23rd May, at P.M. WEDNESDAY, 26th April.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.....	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon. FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000 KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at P.M. THURSDAY, 27th April at Noon
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BOMBAY, &c. ...	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Toranaka, Tons 5,000	TUESDAY, 13th April.
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§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. § Cargo only.
* Carries deck passengers. Calling at Keelung and Shimizu.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE
Kamo Maru	9,000	26th April	To London, per New Steamer 1st class Single...Y550 " Return... 825 " 2nd class Single... 350 " Return... 540 " Old Str. 1st class Single 500 " Return 750 " 2nd class Single 340 " Return 435
Aki	7,000	10th May	
Mishima	9,000	21th "	

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE.
Tamba Maru	7,000	26th April	To Pacific Coast Common Points 1st class Single...£30 2nd ".....£21
Awa	7,000	23rd May	To London via New York 1st class Single...£60 via St. Lawrence 1st class Single...£69
Inaba	7,000	20th June	

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

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CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	"CHENAN".....	16th April M'night.
HAIPHONG.....	"SUNGKIANG".....	18th " Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"KAIFONG".....	18th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI.....	"LINAN".....	20th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI.....	"CHINHUA".....	22nd " M'night.
TIENSIN.....	"HUICHOW".....	26th " D'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"TAMING".....	26th " 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Toan" and "Taming," saloon accommodation midships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, all saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, alt.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULED TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chihua), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$30 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 38.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911.

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Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

S.S. Bayern.....20th April

Scandia.....18th May

Slavonia.....4th June

Spesja.....1st July

Silesia.....12th July

C. Ford. Latvia.....28th July

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

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HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI.....	4000	S. Crosby...	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 20th Apr., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO...	4000	M. C. Smith.	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 29th Apr., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIPS. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

Haiyang... Capt. A. E. Hodgins... FRIDAY, 21st April, at 11 a.m.

Haitan... Capt. J. S. Roach... TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haiching... Capt. W. C. Passmore... WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at Daylight.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).

Halmun... Capt. J. W. Evans... SUNDAY, 16th April, at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire.....	April 7.	April 29th, at Noon.
St. Albans.....	May 6.	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with E's electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

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TOYO KISEN KA SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer Tons Captain Date of Sailing.

America Maru.....11,000 A. G. Stevens...Friday, May 5, 1 p.m.

Tenyo Maru.....21,000 E. Bent.....Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.

Nippon Maru.....11,000 H. S. Smith...Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screw, turbo engines. * Twin Screw.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

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CHINESE MARRIAGES.

QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.

Christian Chinese in the Straits Settlements have of late been seriously considering the question of the advisability or otherwise of registration of marriages. A local paper thus reports the debate:—Members of the Chinese Christian Association and their friends met in the society's hall to discuss the motion—"That this house considers that legislation providing for the official registration of Chinese marriages in the Colony will be advantageous to the Chinese community."

Mr. Tan Yew Chay opened the discussion, drawing attention to the trouble, worry and heavy expense over the claims by illegitimate and adopted children on the death of a Chinese towkay, intestate, and quoted several recent instances of protracted litigation in this connection. All this would be avoided in future if there was official registration. He pointed to the legislation now in force applying to Christians, Mohammedans and Hindus.

Mr. Kiong Chin Eng, who opposed the motion, said that registration was impracticable and if introduced would lead to general dissatisfaction among the Chinese community because the different sections of Chinese there observe quite different ceremonies at a marriage, while legislation would compel all Chinese to observe only certain formalities which, according to certain Chinese opinion, would not constitute a valid marriage. Would registration improve the present position of affairs, when courts there have granted joint administration to two widows and have recognised the claims of children by secondary wives?

There were eleven other speakers on the motion, two of whom suggested that an association be formed, similar to the Chinese societies in Netherlands India, in which regulations would be made for registration of marriages of the members in the first instance and of non-members later on who might apply to have their marriages registered by the association.

The Chairman, in summing up, said that legislation dealing with registration of Chinese marriages, divorce and adoptions was believed by the Government to be needed, hence the introduction in 1904 of a Bill to that effect, but it was shelved, as the general Chinese feeling was against it. But times are changing, and the Government would bring in this bill again if it was asked for. He mentioned the question of the Hon. E. O. Ellis in the Legislative Council on the subject of Chinese intestates' estates. The present state of affairs in this connection is chaotic, and not only large sums of money are spent in litigation but a good deal of valuable time of the Court is wasted when such matters come up for decision.

On the motion being put to the vote, Mr. Yew Chay won with a large majority.

THE "GAZETTE."

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Geoffrey Norman Oms to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police for the Southern District of the New Territories during his tenure of the post of Assistant District Officer for the Southern District of the New Territories, with effect from the 5th instant. Chaloner Grenville Alabaster to act as Attorney-General during the absence on leave of William Rees Davies, K.C., or until further notice, with effect from 8th inst. Under Section 7 of the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 23 of 1903), Police Sergeant Thomas Oshman to be a Sanitary Inspector for Stanley, with effect from the 7th instant. The Reverend H. R. Wells to be a Member of the Interpretation Sub-Committee of the Board of Examiners, vice His Honour Mr. Justice Hazeland, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor has directed that the Registrar General and the Rural Assistant Registrar General shall be ex-officio Members of the Board of Examiners, and of the Interpretation Sub-Committee.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/98
Do. Demand—1/9 11/16	
Do. 4 months' sight—1/9 13/16	
France—Bank T.T.	2/38
America—Bank T.T.	48
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/84
India T.T.	134
Do. Demand—134	
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	77
Japan—Bank T.T.	86
Java—Bank T.T.	108
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/10
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10
30 days' sight San Francisco & N. York	1/10
4 months' sight do.	45
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10
4 months' sight France—2/34	
6 months' sight do.	2/34
4 months' sight Germany—1/84	
Bar Silver—24 6/16	
Bank of England rate—3 %	
Sovereign—\$11.02	

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

American (Mongolia) 21st inst.
Cor. (Prinz Sigismund) 30th inst.

The s.s. Rubi will leave Manila on 14th inst. and is due here on 17th inst., at daylight.

The O.S.K. s.s. Panama Maru, which left Hongkong on 4th inst., was delivered in New York on 11th inst.

The H.A.L. s.s. Bayern left Singapore on 14th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on 20th inst., a.m.

The P.K.K. s.s. America Maru arrived at Yokohama on 14th inst., and will leave that port for Hongkong with U.S. Mail on 17th inst., via Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

ARRIVALS.

Albia, Ger. s.s., 3,144, G. Habel, 14th April—Shanghai 10th April Gen.—H. A.

Tsintau, Br. s.s., 1,002, F. Buleking, 15th April—Bangkok via Hoibow 6th April, Rice, and Wood—B. & S.

Dellin, Br. s.s., 4,781, H. S. Bradshaw, 14th April—Shanghai 11th April, Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 8,092, E. Bechtam, 14th April—Vancouver 22nd March, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Aniwa, Ger. s.s., 822, W. Langschwager, 14th April—Haiphong 11th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Sushu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,118, R. Sakawa, 14th April—From Formosa, Gen.—O. S. K.

Monmouthshire, Br. s.s., 3,197, G. E. Warner, 14th April—London and Singapore 8th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haiman, Br. s.s., 841, J. W. Evans, 14th April—Swatow 13th April, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hong Wan I, s.s., 2,000, J. H. Hainsworth, 14th April—Singapore and Penang, 8th April, Gen.—Order.

Kaifong, Br. s.s., 989, Sidford, 14th April—Manila, 11th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Tang-hing, Br. s.s., 1,173, L. Harney, 14th April—Swatow 13th April, Ballast—J. M. & Co.

Wosang, Br. s.s., 4,127, Smith, 14th April—Shanghai 11th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sungkang, Br. s.s., 987, H. Mathias, 14 April—Hoibow 13th and Haiphong 11th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Teuser, Br. s.s., 3,621, G. W. Parkinson, 14th April—From Liverpool and Singapore, Gen.—B. & S.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 900, T. Schlosser, 14th April—Bangkok via Hoibow 7th April, Rice—S. & Co.

Chenan, Br. s.s., 1,350, W. Lloyd Jones, 13th April—Canton 12th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Hangchow, Br. s.s., 999, Somme, 13th April—Shanghai 11th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Dorwent, Br. s.s., 1,520, J. Jenkins, 15th April—Saigon 11th April, Gen.—Mail & Co.

Bombay Maru, Jap. s.s., 8,898, J. Teramaki, 15th April—From Japan, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,220, V. Melldell, 15th April—Canton 14th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

OLEANANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Wosang, for Canton.
Dellin, for Bombay.
Kwangle, for Shanghai.
Haiman, for Swatow.
Hongwan, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

Monmouthshire, for Shanghai.
Yuenang, for Manila.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Chenan, for Shanghai.
Hangchow, for Canton.
Chidder, for Swatow.
Chicongshing, for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

April 14.
Haitan, for Swatow.
Nikko-maru, for Manila.
Dufferin, for Bombay.
Rajah, for Bangkok.
Chiyo-maru, for San Francisco.
Ponglong, for Swatow.
Colombo, for Kobe.
Kwangle, for Newchwang.
Nigai Navorod, for Singapore.
Fukui-maru, for Moji.
Signal, for Haiphong.

April 15.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

Strathlyon, for Singapore.
Albia, for Singapore.
Mathilde, for Haiphong.

April 16.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 17.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 18.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 19.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 20.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 21.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 22.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 23.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 24.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 25.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 26.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 27.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 28.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 29.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

April 30.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 1.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 2.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 3.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 4.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 5.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 6.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 7.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 8.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 9.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 10.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 11.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 12.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 13.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 14.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 15.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 16.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 17.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 18.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 19.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 20.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 21.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 22.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

May 23.
Pooksang, for Calcutta.
Tjikin, for Sourabaya.
Dellin, for Europe, &c.
Yuenang, for Hoibow.
Aashi-maru, for Saigon.
Strathlyon, for Portland.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Per Nikko-maru, for Australia on the 14th April—Mr. and Mrs. Bayes-Davy and children, Mr. & Mrs. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Heathfield, Mr. and Mrs. Franke, Messrs. Joan Sorina, Francisco Burgos, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pond, Mr. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Lano, Messrs. Manifold, K. Ohnishi, Mrs. and Miss Crosby, Dr. Inouye, Misses Walker, L. Bernardin, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Dune, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie & amah, Mr. & Mrs. E. Poskitt, Mr. Manifold, Miss Mabel Skipp, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Forries, Miss Forries, Messrs. Chaso, Punhard, V. Havell, Crosby, Mrs. H. Ozorio, Mrs. W. E. Noa and child, Messrs. Ramalho, L. Ozorio, S. Mainwaring, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and 2 children, Mrs. O. E. Addy, Miss A. Brokley, Mrs. R. A. Nave, Mr. L. A. Kinney, Miss White, Mrs. Furubayashi, Mrs. T. Kowatsuki, Mr. R. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. Foster, Messrs. Ramosa, E. Gomatsu, Okio, To Ko Chow, E. K. A. Hillo and C. E. L. Tottanham.

Per Nikko-maru, for Australia on the 14th April—Mr. and Mrs. Bayes-Davy and children, Mr. & Mrs. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Heathfield, Mr. and Mrs. Franke, Messrs. Joan Sorina, Francisco Burgos, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pond, Mr. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Lano, Messrs. Manifold, K. Ohnishi, Mrs. and Miss Crosby, Dr. Inouye, Misses Walker, L. Bernardin, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Dune, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie & amah, Mr. & Mrs. E. Poskitt, Mr. Manifold, Miss Mabel Skipp, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Forries, Miss Forries, Messrs. Chaso, Punhard, V. Havell, Crosby, Mrs. H. Ozorio, Mrs. W. E. Noa and child, Messrs. Ramalho, L. Ozorio, S. Mainwaring, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and 2 children, Mrs. O. E. Addy, Miss A. Brokley, Mrs. R. A. Nave, Mr. L. A. Kinney, Miss White, Mrs. Furubayashi, Mrs. T. Kowatsuki, Mr. R. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. Foster, Messrs. Ramosa, E. Gomatsu, Okio, To Ko Chow, E. K. A. Hillo and C. E. L. Tottanham.

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